The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 3, 1834. NO. 14.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
AT THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE PUBLIC CIRCLE.

PRICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the United States Gazette.

SERENADE.

Listen, listen, Lady fair!
From thy bower high in air,
Listen, while the stars are waking,
Twilight too, her leave is taking,
Listen, while yon starry ceiling
Soft with chiming spheres is pealing,
Listen, while the weary hum,
Of mortals turning them to rest,
Tells us that the hour is come,
The hour that music loves the best;
Turn thee from the trembling lute,
Turn thee from the breathing lyre,
Listen only to the flute
Of Thomas Mulligan, Esquire.

Colder blows the northern blast,
And freezing dews are falling fast,
Clear, the moon, but cold as clear,
Frozen drops the stars appear:
Then a withered leaf blew past,
Jostling me in shivering haste;
Close thy casement, Lady fair!
'Gainst the chill of evening breezes,
Clearest in the wintry air,
When the lake it deepest freezes;
Go, while music's charm still lingers
In thine ear—to rest retire,
And think not of the stiffening fingers,
Of Thomas Mulligan, Esquire.

LADY.

Sweeter is the setting sun,
Than when his course is just begun;
Sweeter the expiring light,
Of falling star in such a night,
Than the still unblushing gaze
Of yon red planet's ceaseless blaze;
Sweet is the retiring south,
Leaving on the lake the swell;
Sweetest is the sweetest mouth,
When unbid it says farewell;
Sweet the tinkling of the lute,
When the player's fingers tire,
And sweet is the retiring flute
Of Thomas Mulligan, Esquire.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM AT PALERMO.

BY N. P. WILLIS.

Palermo June 28.

Two of the best conducted lunatic asylums in the world are in the kingdom of Naples—one at Aversa, near Capua, and the other at Palermo. The latter is managed by a whimsical baron, who has devoted his time and fortune to it, and with assistance of the government, has carried it to great extent and perfection. The poor are received gratuitously, and those who can afford it, enter as boarders, and are furnished with luxuries according to their means.

The hospital stands in an airy situation in the lovely neighbourhood of Palermo. We were received by a porter in a respectable livery, who introduced us immediately to the old baron—a kink-looking man, rather advanced beyond middle life, of manners singularly gentle and prepossessing. "*Je suis le premier fou,*" said he throwing his arms out, as he bowed on our entrance. We stood in an open court, surrounded with porticoes lined with stone seats. On one of them lay a stout, indolent looking man, in clean gray clothes, talking to himself with great apparent satisfaction. He smiled at the baron as he passed without checking the motion of his lips, and three others standing in the doorway of a room marked as the kitchen, smiled also as he came up, and fell into his train, apparently as much interested as ourselves in the old man's explanation.

The kitchen was occupied by eight or ten people all at work, and all, the baron assured us, *mad*. One man, of about forty, was broiling a steak with gravest attention. Another, who had been furious till employment was given him, was chopping meat with violent industry in a large wooden bowl. Two or three girls were about obeying the little orders of a middle aged man, occupied with several messes cooking on a patent stove. I was rather incredulous about his insanity, till he took a small bucket and went to the jet of a fountain, and getting impatient from some cause or other, dashed the water upon the floor. The baron mildly called him by name, and mentioned to him as a piece of information that he had wet the floor. He nodded his head, and filled his bucket quietly, pouring a little into one of the pans, and resumed his occupation.

We passed from the kitchen into an open court, curiously paved, and ornamented with Chinese grottoes, artificial rocks, trees, cottages and fountains. Within the grottoes remained figures of wax before the altar of one, fitted up as a Chinese chapel, a mandarin was prostrated in prayer. The walls on every side were painted in perspective scenery, and the whole had as little the air of a prison as the open valley itself. In one of the corners was an unfinished grotto, and a handsome young man was entirely absorbed in thatching the ceiling with strips of cane. The baron pointed to him, and said he had been incurable till he had this employment for him. Every thing about us, too, he assured us, was the work of his patients. They had paved the court, built the grottoes and cottages, and painted the walls, under his direction. The secret of his whole system, he said, was employment and constant kindness. He had usually about one hundred and fifty patients, and dismissed upon an average two thirds of them quite recovered.

We went into the apartment of the women. These, he said, were his worst subjects. In the first room sat eight or ten employed in spinning, while one infuriated creature, not more than thirty, but quite gray, was walking up and down the floor, talking and gesticulating with the greatest violence. A young girl of sixteen, an attendant, had entered into her humor, and with her arm put affectionately round her waist, assented to every thing she said; and called her by every name of endearment while endeavouring to silence her. When the baron entered, the poor creature addressed herself to him; and seemed delighted that he had come. He made several mild attempts to check her, but she seized his hands, and with the veins of her throat swelling with passion, her eyes glaring terribly, and her tongue white and trembling, she continued to declaim more and more violently. The baron give a order to a male attendant at the door, and beckoning us to follow, led her gently through a small court planted with trees, to a room containing a hammock. She checked her torrent of language as she observed the preparations going on, and seemed amused with the idea of swinging. The man took her up in his arms without resistance, and placed the hammock over her, confining every thing but her head, and the female attendant, one of the most playful and prepossessing little creatures I ever saw, stood on a chair, and at every swing threw a little water on her face as if in sport. Once or twice, the maniac attempted to resume the subject of her ravings, but the girl laughed in her face and diverted her from it, till at last she smiled and dropping her head into the hammock, seemed disposed to sink into an easy sleep.

We left her swinging and went out into the court, where eight or ten women in the gray gowns of the establishment were walking up and down, or sitting under the trees, lost in thought. One with a fine, intelligent face, came up to me and courtesied gracefully without speaking. The physician of the establishment joined me at the moment and asked her what she wished. 'To kiss his hand,' said she 'but his looks forbade me.' She coloured deeply, and folded her arms across her breast walked away. The baron called us, and in going out I passed her again, and taking her hand, kissed it and bade her good by. 'You had better kiss my lips,' said she, 'you'll never see me again.' She laid her forehead against the iron bars of the gate, with a face working with emotion, watched us till we turned out of sight. I asked the physician for her history. 'It was a common case,' said he, 'she was the daughter of a Sicilian noble, who too poor to marry her to one of her own rank, had sent her to a convent, where confinement had driven her mad. She is now a charity patient in the asylum.'

The courts in which these poor creatures are confined, open upon a large and lovely garden. We walked through it with the baron, and then returned to the apartments of the females. In passing a cell, a large majestic woman strided out with a theatrical air, and commenced an address to the Deity, in a language strangely mingled of Italian and Greek. Her eyes were naturally large and soft, but excitement had given them additional dilation and fire, and she looked a prophetess. Her action, with all its energy, was lady like. Her feet half covered with slippers were well formed and slight, and she had every mark of superiority both of birth and endowment. The baron took her by the hand with the deferential courtesy of the old school, and led her to one of the stone seats. She yielded to him politely, but resumed her harangue, upbraiding the Deity, as well as I could understand her for her misfortunes. They succeeded in soothing her by the assistance of the same playful attendant who had accompanied the other to the hammock, and she sat still, with her lips white and trembling like an aspen. While the good old baron was endeavouring to draw me into a quiet conversation the physician told me some curious circumstances respecting her. She was a Greek, and had been brought to Palermo when a girl. Her mind had been destroyed by an illness, and after seven years' madness, during which she had refused to raise from her bed and had quite lost the use of her limbs, she was brought to the establishment by her friends. Experiments were tried in vain to induce her to move from her painful position. At last the baron determined upon addressing what he considered the master passion in all female bosoms. He dressed himself in the gayest manner, and, in one of her gentle moments, entered her room with respectful ceremony and offered himself to her in marriage! She refused him with scorn, and with seeming emotion he begged forgiveness and left her. The next morning on his entrance, she smiled—the first time for years. He continued his attentions for a day or two, and after a little coquetry she one morning announced to him that she re-considered his proposal, and would be his bride. They raised her from her bed to prepare her for the ceremony, and she was carried in a chair to the garden where the bridal feast was spread, nearly all the other patients of the hospital being present. The gaiety of the scene absorbed the attention of all; the utmost decorum prevailed; and when the ceremony was performed, the bride was crowned, and carried back in state to her apartment. She recovered gradually the use of her limbs, her health is improved, and excepting an occasional paroxysm, such as we happened to witness, she is quiet and contented. The other inmates of the asylum still call her the bride; and the baron, as her husband, has the greatest influence over her.

While the physician was telling me these circumstances the baron had succeeded in calming her, and she sat with her arms folded dignified and silent. He was still holding her hand, when the woman whom we had left swinging in the hammock, came stealing up behind the trees on tip toe, and putting her hand suddenly over the baron's eyes, kissed him on both sides of his face, laughing heartily, and calling him by every name of affection. The contrast between this mood and the infuriated one in which we found her, was the best comment on the good man's system. He gently disengaged himself, and apologised to his lady for allowing the liberty, and we followed him to another apartment.

It opened upon a pretty court, in which a fountain was playing, and against the different columns of the portico sat some half dozen patients. A young man of eighteen, with a very pale, scholar like face, was reading Ariosto. Near him, under the direction of an attendant, a fair, delicate girl, with a sadness in her soft blue eyes that might have been studied for a *mater dolorosa*, was cutting paste upon a board laid across her lap. She seemed scarcely conscious of what she was about, and when I approached and spoke to her, she laid down the knife and rested her head upon her hand, and looked, at me steadily, as if she was trying to recollect where she had known me. 'I cannot remember,' she said to herself, and went on with her occupation. I bowed to her as we took our leave, and she returned it gracefully but coldly. The young man looked up from his book and smiled, the old man lying on the stone seat in the outer court, rose up and followed us to the door, and we were bowed out by the baron and his gentle maiden as politely and kindly as if we were concluding a visit to a company of friends.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT ARICA.

We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter received in town from a gentleman residing at Lima, containing an interesting account of the great earthquake at Arica and Tacna, as witnessed by his correspondent at the latter place. The following extracts will be read, doubtless, with interest.

Tacna 18th Sept. 1833.—We were this morning visited by one of the most fearful earthquakes which this city has ever experienced, the consequences of which have been dreadful, both in the destruction of property and of lives. It occurred about six o'clock, while most of the people were in bed, and was followed in a quarter of an hour after wards by another not quite so strong, but said to have been as bad as that at Caracas where so many lives were lost. There was no noise as is usually preceding the shock, but it came upon us suddenly in its full strength, and lasted half a minute or more. Had it continued a few seconds longer, or had it taken place during the night or on any of the festival occasions, when the churches are generally filled, half of the population must have perished; as it was many were buried alive under their houses, and in the churches while at mass.

The Governor immediately after called a meeting of the Cabildo, who have ordered all the houses in the least degree dangerous to be pulled down. The soldiers are now employed in this duty, and have already disinterred a number of bodies principally females and children, from the ruins. Several persons were taken from their houses from holes made in the walls, the door being firmly closed, and others who were crushed beneath the fallen materials, were taken out more dead than alive. I witnessed a number of most affecting scenes, husbands deprived of wives and children, who were bruised and disfigured in the most shocking manner. One woman with her child, were found wrapt together in a blanket, she having prepared to run out, but was stopped, by the door being twisted and blocked up. Two were found under the ruins of the church, clasped in each others arms, having resigned thus to their fate, when prevented from escaping. It is lamentable, that the loss of many lives was occasioned by the ignorance and superstition of the people, who remained in the churches for greater safety. The sub-prefect was out of town, but arrived at twelve o'clock, and is using every means to mitigate the consequences of this sad catastrophe. The foreigners, however, had in the mean time opened a subscription for the relief of the poorest sufferers, and a list has been filled, including the whole of them at one to three doubloons each, which will amount to something handsome. The loss of property has been very great; and in this place alone it is estimated at from 2 to 300,000 dollars. Indeed I should suppose more, for scarcely a house has escaped without more or less injury. The number of bodies found are about twenty, but there are about 500 cart loads of rubbish to be removed yet from the ruins of the church, which will take some time. However, there are few missing now.

Sept. 19th. By the post this morning, we have received a confirmation of the report in circulation last night of the total fall of Arica, not a habitable house remaining—two lives lost—only, which is so far consolatory. The elegant new Custom House, which has just been finished at a great expense is reduced to ruins. We are all thankful, deeply thankful to the Almighty for our preservation; none of the victims are foreigners. The merchants suffer severely from the impoverished state to which their debtors are reduced; no business can be done for sometime. The greater part of the purchasers from Arequipa, Moquiqua, Cochabamba and other parts of the interior have started off to see how their families have fared. Calana, Pochia, Lama, Loumba, and the other towns we have yet heard from, have suffered equally with ourselves in proportion to their size; in the latter the whole of the last year's wine has been lost, by the vessels in which it was contained breaking in the vaults. We have had a succession of shocks since to the number of twenty already, and cannot remain in our houses a moment without the greatest apprehension. We anxiously wait the particulars of this disastrous earthquake from other parts of the country, over which it must have extended generally.

N. Bedford Mercury.

From Hood's Comic Annual.

JOHNSONIA.

'Do you really believe, Dr. Johnson,' said a Litchfield lady, 'in the dead walking after death?' 'Madam,' said Johnson, 'I have no doubt on the subject; I have heard the Dead March in Saul.' 'You really believe, then, Doctor, in ghosts?' 'Madam,' said Johnson, 'I think *appearances* are in their favour.'

The Doctor was notoriously very superstitous. The same lady once asked him—'if he ever felt any presentiment at a winding sheet in the candle?' 'Madam,' said Johnson, 'if a *mould* candle it doubtless indicates death, and that somebody will go out like *snuff*; but whether at Hampton *Wick*, or in *Greece*, must depend upon the *graves*.'

Dr. Johnson was not comfortable in the Hebrides. 'Pray, Doctor, how do you sleep,' enquired a benevolent Scotch hostess, who was so extremely hospitable that some hundreds always occupy the same bed. 'Madam' said Johnson, 'I had not a wink the whole night long, sleep seemed to *flee* from my eyelids, and to *bug* from all the rest of my body.'

The Doctor and Boswell once lost themselves in the Isle of Muck, and the latter said they must *spier* their way at the first inhabitant they met. 'Sir,' said Dr. Johnson, 'you're a scoundrel: you may spear any body you like but I am not going to run a-Muck and stab at all I meet.'

'What do you think of whiskey, Dr Johnson?' hiccupped Boswell, after emptying a sixth tumbler of toddy. 'Sir, said the Doctor, 'it penetrates my very soul' like 'the *small still* voice of conscience,' and doubtless the worm of the still is 'the worm that never dies.' Boswell afterwards enquired the Doctor's opinion on illicit distillation, and how the great moralist would act in an affray between the *Smugglers and the Excise*. 'If I went by the letter of the law, I should assist the Customs, but according to the *spirit*, I should assist the Contrabands.'

The Doctor was always very satirical on the want of timber in the North. 'Sir,' said he to the young Laird of Icomboilly, who was going to join his regiment, may Providence preserve you in battle, and especially your nether limbs. You may grow a walking stick here but you must import a wooden leg.'—At Dunsinane the old prejudice broke out,—'Sir,' said he to Boswell, 'Macbeth was an idiot; he ought to have known that every wood in Scotland might be carried in a man's hand. The Scotch sir, are like the *frogs* in the fable, if they had a Log they would make a King of it.'

Boswell one day expatiated at some length on the moral and religious character of his countrymen, and remarked triumphantly that there was a Cathedral at Kirkwall, and the remains of a Bishop's palace. 'Sir,' said Johnson, 'it must have been the poorest of sees; take your *Rum* and *Egg* and *Mull* together, and they won't provide for a *Bishop*!'

East India Company is the worst of all company. A lady from Calcutta once endeavoured to curry Johnson's favour by talking of nothing but howdans, doolies, and bungalows, till the Doctor took, as usual to 'tiffin.' 'Madam, said he, in a tone that would have scared a tiger out of a jungle, 'India is very well for a rubber or for a bandana, or cake of ink; but what with its Shurtpore, Pahlumpore, Barrackpore, Hyderapore, Singpore and Nagpore; its Hyderabad, Astrabad, Bundlebad, Sinbad, and Guzzarathidbad, its a *room* and bad country altogether.'

Master M. after plaguing Miss Seward and Dr. Darwin, and a large tea party at Litchfield, said to his mother that he would be good if she would give him an apple. 'My dear child, said the parent feeling herself in the presence of a great moralist, 'you ought not to be good on any consideration of gain, for 'virtue is its own reward.' You ought to be good disinterestedly, and without thinking what you are to get for it.' 'Madam,' said Dr. Johnson, 'you are a fool; would you have the boy good for nothing?'

The same lady once consulted the Doctor of the degree of turpitude to be attached to her son's robbing an orchard. 'Madam,' 'it all depends upon the weight of the boy. I remember my school-fellow, David Garrick, who was always a little fellow, robbed a dozen of orchards with impunity; but the very first time I climbed up an apple tree, for I was always a heavy boy, the bough broke with me, and it was called a judgment. I suppose that's why Justice is represented with scales.'

Caleb Whiteford, the famous punster, once inquired seriously of Dr Johnson, whether he really considered that a man ought to be transported, like Barrington, the pick pocket for being guilty of a double meaning? 'Sir,' said Johnson, 'if a man means well, the more he means the better.'

From the People's Mazazine.

LOWELL.

Lowell, the American Manchester, is situated at the confluence of Merrimack and Concord rivers, twenty-five miles northwest from Boston. This town received its name from Francis C. Lowell, of Boston, who was distinguished by his successful efforts in introducing the cotton manufacture in the United States. The place is undoubtedly destined to be a great manufacturing city.

The growth of Lowell for a few years past has been almost unparrallelled. The foundation of the second factory was laid here in 1822, at which time, the land now included in the town, exclusive of one factory establishment, contained less than one hundred inhabitants.

It may not be uninteresting to our readers to learn the state of the manufactures of cotton and wollen Goods in Lowell at the present time. We are indebted to the Journal of that place for the following statistical remarks:

'The whole amount of capital at present invested, is $6,150,000. The number of large mills in actual operation is nineteen. These mills are each about one hundred and fifty-seven feet in length and forty-five in breadth—of brick, five stories high, each story averaging from ten to thirteen feet high thus giving opportunity for a free circulation of air. The aggregate number of spindles used is 84,000—looms 3000. The whole number of operatives employed is about 5000, of which 1200 are males, 3800 are females. The quantity of raw cotton, used in these mills per annum, exceeds 8,000,000 pounds or 20,000 bales. The number of yards of cotton goods of various qualities manufactured annually is about 27,000,000. Were the different pieces united, they would reach to the distance of 15,300 miles! In this estimate is included about 2,000,000 yards of coarse *mixed cotton and wooden negro clothing*, in the manufacture of which about 80,000 pounds of wool are used per annum.

'The quantity of wool manufactured annually into cassimers, is about 150,000 pounds, making about 150,000 yards.

'The Lowell Carpet Manufactory is in itself a curiosity. Sixty eight looms are kept in operation by hand labour, viz: fifty for ingrained or Kidderminster carpeting, ten for Brussels and eight for rugs of various kinds. *One hundred and forty thousand pounds of* wool in the course of a year are manufactured into rich and beautiful carpets, the colours of which will vie with any imported. The number of yards of carpeting made per annum is upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand, besides rugs. The operatives at present employed in all these mills receive for their labour about one million two hundred thousand dollars per annum.

'The Lawrence Company has now but one mill in operation. One other is erected which will be in operation in a short time. The foundation of two others are laid which will be ready to go into operation in the course of *this year, (1833.) These mills will contain* about 16,500 additional spindles for cotton, and 550 looms, and will use 2,500,000 lbs. of raw cotton annually, furnishing employment for 700 operatives. These three mills will probably be the means of adding at least one thousand five hundred to the population of Lowell.

'The Middlesex Company has lately erected another mill, for the manufacture of cassimers and broadclothes, which is said to be one of the first manufacturing edifices in the U. States. It is one hundred and fifty-three feet in length, by forty six, and six stories high. Nearly one million of bricks have been used in its construction. It contains 2,880 spindles, and sixty four looms for cassimers, and forty for broad cloths. It works up about 300,000 lbs. of wool annually, and employs about two hundred and seventy five operatives.

'The edifice, in which all the machinery employed in the mills is manufactured, is termed the 'Machine Shop,' belonging to the Locks and Canal Company, and is probably the largest 'shop' in the country, being built of brick, four stories high, two hundred and twenty feet in length and forty-five feet in width. About two hundred machinists, some of them the most skilful and ingenious workmen in the United States, or in the world, are constantly employed. About six hundred tons of cast and wrought iron, two-thirds of which at least are of American production, are annually converted into machinery, besides a large quantity of imported steel.

'It is computed that upwards of five thousand tons of Anthracite coal are annually consumed in the Lowell Manufacturing establishments and Machine Shop, besides im-

mense quantities of charcoal and pine and hard wood fuel.'

The great water-power is produced by a canal a mile and a half long, sixty feet wide, and eight feet deep from its commencement above the head of Pawtucket falls on the Merrimack, to its termination in Concord river. The entire fall is thirty-two feet.—The water is taken from this canal by smaller canals, and conveyed to the factories, and thence into the Merrimack. There are room and water-power sufficient for fifty huge additional factories. In the suburbs of Lowell, near the canal, is a settlement called New Dublin, which occupies upwards of an acre of ground. It contains not far from five hundred Irish people, and about one hundred cabins, from seven to ten feet high, built of slabs and rough boards, with a fire-place made of stones topped out with several flour barrels or lime casks.

There is a canal round the falls of the Merrimack, ninety feet wide and four deep; which however is no longer used for boat navigation. On the Concord river, about one mile from the town, are powder-works, at which powder of a very superior quality is made. Thirty thousand kegs, containing twenty-five pounds each, are made annually. Lowell communicates with Boston by means of the Middlesex canal, and a railroad between the two places has for many months been in progress.

By the census of 1830, the population of Lowell was 6,474; it is now probably nearer eleven thousand The number of new-papers issued at present, is we believe, seven.

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, April 3, 1834.

LIBERIA.

Those who are anxious to promote the cause of Education in Liberia, and of Christianity in Africa, are respectfully informed, that on the *20th of May next*, a FAIR will be held at Cedar Park for those objects Friends are invited to attend, and any contributions will be thankfully received.

To MISS ———.

Kind I accept from me this token,
And [illegible] wreath with boys entwine,
Altho' [illegible] broken,
Content and [illegible] mine.

Thou art the fair whom I [illegible]
My radiant star, my polar [illegible]
And as I view thy beauties o'er,
My heart is fill'd with sweet delight.

Absorb'd in love's pellucid stream,
Mid gems, that sparkle as they fall,
Thy glancing eye's refulgent beam,
Dispensing gifts to each, to all.

And when on me the light is thrown,
That plays around thy daz'ling form;
Tis then I wish thou wert my own,
Then beauty to me would belong.

HENRY E. A.

CITY CORPORATION.

The following persons will be supported for the Corporation at the election on Monday next, by

Many Independent Voters.

FOR MAYOR.

Richard I. Jones.

FOR RECORDER.

Wm. Harwood of Richd. of Thos.

FOR ALDERMEN.

Adam Miller,
James Hunter,
Richard J. Crabb,
James Boyle,
John Randall.

FOR COMMON COUNCIL.

William Bryan,
James F. Brice,
Nicholas H. Green,
Dr. Frederick L. Grammer,
Edward Williams,
Richard G. Hutton,
John T. Barber.

From the Alexandria Gazette, March 26.

BALTIMORE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

This conference closed its session, in this place, on Saturday night last, after a session of eleven days.—Bishops Andrew and Emory, about one hundred and forty preachers, were present. Much important business was transacted. Never have the members of this Conference, large and important, as it is, met together and transacted the business of the Conference with greater unanimity, or under the influence of better feelings. The ordination of Deacons and Elders took place in the Methodist Church, on Sabbath week, Bishop Andrew officiating. Twelve were ordained Deacons, and thirteen Elders. Not soon will the solemn services of that day be forgotten. The vast crowd attending to hear the word of God and witness the solemn services of the occasion, felt that it was, indeed, the 'house of God and the gate of Heaven.' The whole scene was truly imposing. There stood the messenger of God, and gave the solemn charge to those who were about taking upon themselves the work of the ministry. He had come a stranger amongst us, but he had brought the spirit of his Master and his mission with him. Before him sat more than one hundred men, some of them old, feeble, grey headed; the taper sending forth its last feeble flickerings; others young, ardent, strong to labour and to suffer. They had come together from various scenes of labour, and only waited to have other fields assigned them, and then they were prepared to address themselves to their great work. No heart, from which the kinder and purer feelings had not been exiled, failed to enter, with deep and lively interest, into the scene presented. Eternity, we have no doubt, will exhibit the ripened and matured fruit of seed oswn on this occasion.

Among other important business transacted by the Conference, was a subscription, on the part of the members, of twelve thousand dollars towards Dickinson College, now under the control and management of the Baltimore and Philadelphia Annual Conferences. This subscription evinces the deep interest taken on the subject of Education, generally, as the individual subscribers were to receive no personal benefit from their subscriptions, or be entitled to any special privileges, as ministers.

The increase in the membership, after deducting for deaths, removals, expulsions, &c. amounts to three thousand two hundred and nine.

Previous to the adjournment of Conference, resolutions were passed, unanimously returning thanks:

1st. To the families who had so cheerfully received, and kindly entertained the preachers, during the session of Conference.

2nd. To the Ministers, who had so kindly, in behalf of themselves and congregations, offered the free use of their pulpits and churches to the Conference.

3d. To the Mechanic Relief Society, for the use of their Hall, and

4th. To Mr. Pierpoint, for the excellent order maintained among the scholars, from the commencement to the close of conference.

The following resolution was also adopted by the Conference:

Resolved, That the first Friday in June next, be set apart as a day of fasting and prayer for the spread of the work of God within the bounds of this Conference.

The following are the appointments of the preachers for the present year:

Baltimore District.—A. Griffith, *Presiding Elder.*

Baltimore City—W. Hamilton, T. C. Thornton, J. Sewell, F. McCartney, J. H. Brown.
Sharp street and Asbury—R. B. F. Gould.
East Baltimore—D. Steele, J. White.
West do—Joseph Frye.
Baltimore Circuit—H. Smith, J. A. Gere, J. Bernard, sup.
Severn—J. Poisal, W. O. Lemdson, E. Miller.
Annapolis—John Davis.
Calvert—W. Hank, T. Larkin, Z. Jordan.
St Mary's—E. E. Allen, H. Holland.
Prince George's—William Edmunds.
Ebenezer—H S. Kepler.
Montgomery—P. D Lipscomb, D. Thomas.
Patapsco—J. Monroe, J. Anderson.
Mattawoman Mission—John Smith.

Potomac District.—H. Slicer, *Presiding Elder.*

Alexandria—C. A. Davis, S. McMullen.
Foundry, Washington—S. Bryson, T. B. Sargent.
Georgetown—J. M. Hanson.
Leesburg—Edwin Dorsey.
Fredericksburg—R. M. Lipscomb.
Fairfax—C. Parkinson, A. Compton.
Rock Creek—John Hodges.
Loudon—H. Furlong, G. Kalbfus.
Hillsborough—W. Wilkes, L. F. Morgan.
Warrenton—T. D. Allen.
Stafford—R. Brown, A. A. Reese.
Lancaster—T. J Dorsey, B. Davis.
Westmoreland—H Best, N. Head.

Rockingham District—C. B. Tippitt, *Presiding Elder.*

Rockingham—W. H. Enos, J. A. Henning.
Staunton—George Hildt.
Augusta—J Spriggs, E. H. Barry.
Lexington—J. Miller, G. W. M'Cutchen.
Fincastle—J. V. Rigdon, M. Goheen.
Christiansburg—Wm. S. Evans, T. Wheeler.
Munroe—J. M. Green.
Covington—J. Merrikin, H. Tippitt.
Lewisburg—G. G. Brooke, W. H. Coffin
Huntersville—J. W. Cullum, J. Clark.
Franklin—E. R. Veitch, J. T. Paine.
Craig's Creek Mission—J. Watts.
Second Creek do—S. D. Rice.
South Fork do—S. D. Hopkins.

Winchester District—G. Morgan, *Presiding Elder.*

Winchester Station—J. L. Gibbons.
Winchester Circuit—J. C. Leary, N. J B. Morgan.
Jefferson—N. Wilson, G. W. Humphreys.
Berkley—J. Howell, J. Housewort.
Springfield—J. Stansbury, B. N. Brown.
South Branch—W. Munroe, T. S. Harding.
Moorfield—D. Hennison.
Harrisonburg—P. Rescorl.
Woodstock—A. A. Eskridge, G. D. Chinowith.
Luray—C. Hartman,

Chambersburg District—R. S. Vinton, *Presiding Elder.*

Chambersburg—T. Riley.
Waynesburg—J. Berkley.
Shippensburg—T. H. W Munroe.
Bloomfield—J. McEnnaly, J. W. Osburn.
Mifflin—W. Howe, W. H. Fonerden.
Littleton—J Collins, S. Mullen.
Hagerstown—J. Bear, J. H. Baker.
Bedford—N. B Cunningham.
Cumberland—B. Barry.
Allegany—P. McEnally.
Clearspring—W. B. Edwards, D. Hartman.

Northumberland District—W. Prettyman, *Presiding Elder.*

Sunbury—T. Tannyhill, J. Guyer.
Hollidaysburg—J. Stevens, A. Brittain.
Lewistown Circuit—J. Bowen, J. R. Tallentyre.
Lewistown Station—S. Keppler.
Bermick—J. Rhodes, G. Young.
Northumberland—H. Taring, O. Ege.
Lycoming—J. Sanks, J. Lee.
Hellefonte—D. Shaver, J. Forrest.
Phillipsburg—J. McEnally.
Huntingdon—A. Smith, S. Smith.

Carlisle District.—A. Hemphill, *Presiding Elder.*

Carlisle Station—J. Guest.
Carslisle Circuit—J. Ewing, F. M. Mills.
York—E. Smith.
Strewsbury—W. Butler, E. Nicodemus.
Harford—J. W. Dunahay, H. D. Dill.
Great Falls—J. Larkin, R. Bond.
Liberty—R. Cadden, J. L. Pitts, J. Riley, sup.
Frederick—Thomas McGee, L. Wilson, N. B. Mills, sup.
Asbury—S. Ellis, sup.
Gettysburg—C. B. Young, W. Richardson, J. Reed sen'r, sup.

S. G. Roszell and J. A. Collins, Agents for Dickinson College.

Lewis Janny, Charles Best, A. G. Chinowith transferee to Pittsburg Conference.

W B. F. Linthicum, transferred to Virginia Conference, and appointed to Mecklenburg Circuit.

The next conference will be held in Winchester, Virginia, March 11, 1835.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

DECEMBER SESSION, 1833.

An act to prevent the destruction of Oysters in the waters of this State.

Whereas the destruction of oysters in the waters of this state, is seriously apprehended, from the destructive instruments used in taking them, therefore,

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall be unlawful, to take or catch oysters in any of the waters of this state, with a scoop or drag, or any other instrument than such tongs and rakes as are now in use, and authorised by law, and all persons whatever are hereby forbid the use of such instruments, in taking or catching oysters in the waters of this state, on pain of forfeiting to the state the boat or vessel employed for the purpose, together with her papers, furniture, tackle and apparel, and all things on board the same

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the sheriffs of the counties bordering on the said waters, are hereby charged with the execution of this law; and if any of the said sheriffs, shall be at any time hereafter credibly informed of the violation of the same, or upon his own view it shall appear to him, that any person or persons, are or have been engaged in using a scoop or drag, or other instrument hereby prohibited in taking or catching oysters in the waters of this state, it shall be his duty to seize and take into his possession, the boat or vessel thus unlawfully employed, together with her papers, furniture, tackel and apparel, and all things on board the same, and to arrest and take into his custody, all the boatmen belonging to the said boat or vessel, and carry them before a Justice of the Peace of his county, representing to the Justice the breach of law committed, and naming to him the witnesses to support the charge, and the said Justice shall be, and he is hereby authorised to take cognizance of the offence then charged, and shall docket the case in the name of the state against the boatmen in the custody of the sheriff, and shall immediately summon before him the witnesses named by the sheriff, and all witnesses that may be named to him by the boatmen, and shall examine the said witnesses on oath, with the said sheriff if necessary, and enquire fully into the alleged offence, of which finding a scoop or drag or other prohibited instrument, on board such boat or vessel, shall be considered *prima facie* evidence of guilt, and after a full investigation of the case, if the Justice shall think the charge groundless, he shall immediately discharge the said boatmen and restore to them the boat or vessel seized by the sheriff, and all things belonging to her, but if he shall be of opinion, that oysters have been taken and caught in contravention to this act, he shall impose fines not exceeding five dollars on each of the boatmen engaged therein, and shall commit them to the jail of the county, in the event of not paying their fines thus imposed, and the finding of the boatmen shall be final as to them; and he shall judge and condemn as forfeited the boat or vessel in possession of the sheriff, together with her papers, furniture, tackel and apparel, and all things on board of her at the time of her seizure and pronounce the same to be the property of the state.

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That if the boatmen of the condemned boat or vessel, or any of them, shall think him or themselves aggrieved by such condemnation, he or they shall be at liberty to appeal from the judgment of the Justice of the Peace, at any time within ten days from the rendition thereof, to the next county court of the county wherein said judgment may have been rendered, the Justices of which are hereby empowered and directed, upon the petition of the applicant or applicants, in a summary way, and without any unnecessary delay, to hear the allegations and proofs in the case, and to affirm or reverse the Justices judgment of condemnation, as to them may seem right, and in case of affirmance to adjudge to the state, the costs incurred in defending the said appeal, and it shall be in the election of the said appellant or appellants, to have a decision of the appeal in a summary way by the Justices, or a trial by Jury before the said county court.

Sec. 4. *And be it enacted*, That proceedings on the judgment of the Justice of the Peace, shall not be stayed by any appeal, unless the appellat or appellants within ten days after the rendition of the judgment, shall enter into an appeal bond to the state, with two sufficient securities, to be approved of by the said Justice, in a penal sum of double the amount in value of the boat, or vessel, and property seized, to be estimated by the said Justice, conditioned to prosecute with effect, his or their appeal, to the next county court of the county where the proceedings before the Justice shall have been had; and it shall be theduty of the Justice taking the said appeal bond, immediately to lodge the same with the clerk of the county court of his county, that suit or suits may be brought by the Attorney General or his deputies, in case of a forfeiture of the same, for the use of the state, which suit or suits may be prosecuted, on a certified copy thereof, under the hand and seal of the said clerk, in any of the courts of this state.

Sec. 5. *And be it enacted*, That if within ten days from the rendition of the judgment, no appeal bond is accepted by the Justice of the peace to arrest further proceedings on the said judgment, it shall be the duty of the sheriff, after having given ten days notice by public advertisement, to sell to the best advantage for cash, for the benefit of the state, the boat or vessel in his possession, together with the papers, furniture, tackle and apparel, and if necessary, to make said sale by notice in the city of Baltimore, or elsewhere; and he is hereby directed to account with the Treasurer of his Shore, for the proceeds of such sale, in the same manner he accounts for fines and forfeitures, and under the same responsibility, stating an account on oath, with the said Treasurer, of all expenses necessarily incurred by him in the seizure, disposition and sale of the said property, and paying the balance that remains to the said Treasurer, upon which balance the Treasurer is authorised to allow him a compensation of ten per centum, for his trouble for conducting the said business; and the said Treasurer is further authorised and required to pay over the then remaining balance to the commissioners of the School fund, or to any other officers appointed by law, or hereafter to be appointed, or to their order, to be by them paid over equal proportion [to the trustees of the in common schools, that may be in operation] in the county where the offender shall be arrested and convicted, for the use of said schools.

Sec. 6. *And be eit nacted*, That if resistance be apprehended by the sheriff, engaged in the execution of this law, he shall summon to his aid the *posse comitatus* of his county, armed and equipped as the occasion may require, and shall press into his service any Steamboat, not actually engaged in conveying the public mail, or other vessel whatever, at the risk and expense of the state, and proceed therewith without delay to perform his duty, and if resistance be made to the sheriff by the boatmen of the boat, or vessel, or others, in seizing the same, taking such boatmen, such resistance in the boatmen or others, shall be deemed a misdemeanor against the laws of this state, presentable by the grand jury of the county whose officer is resisted, and punishable in the county court, by fine and imprisonment as other misdemeanors are punished; and other persons than boatmen charged with resisting the sheriff, shall be arrested by him, and carried before the justice and with the boatmen shall be treated by the justice as all other persons charged with being offenders against the criminal laws of this state.

Sec. 7. *And be it enacted*, That if any person or persons shall obstruct the navigation of any of the creeks or rivers of this state by throwing into the waters thereof heaps of refuse in the process of picking the oysters for market, they shall be liable to, and incur a penalty not exceeding the sum of five dollars for each and every offence, to be recovered before a justice of the peace, one half to go to the informer, and the other half to the state, and the party offending shall stand committed until the said fine and all costs be paid.

Sec. 8. *And be it enacted*, That the act entitled 'an act for the protection of the oysters in the waters of the Eastren shore of this state' be and the same is hereby repealed, with all the supplements to the same and that all acts heretofore passed on this subject, inconsistent with, or repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and the same, are hereby repealed; provided such repeal shall in no case, be construed to affect any suit or action now pending under the provisions of the said act and several supplements thereto.

AN AFFECTING CASE.

A person of respectable appearance applied at the Police Office a few days since for the release of his wife from the Penitentiary, where she had been sent about two months before, from representations made to him of her being an habitual drunkard. Her husband had formerly been a respectable manufacturer of mathematical instruments: but a bout eight years ago he had the misfortune to become totally blind, and was compelled to relinquish his business. He was obliged to close his concerns at a very great sacrifice, and finally to part with every article of value in his posession. His wife, becoming melancholy at the near approach of actual want, gradually became addicted to drink; neglected her husband and children, who had no other means of support than her industry, and subsisted upon the alms of a few individuals, who had known the husband when in properity: In February last, she was seen in a state of brutal intoxication, and conveyed on a cart to the police office.

He had made frequent application for medical assistance, and every effort was made by his friends for the restoration of his sight, but without producing the desired effect. After the commitment of his wife, he was induced to undergo an operation, by which the cataracts were removed from his eyes in eleven seconds, and in less than a fortnight his eye-sight was perfectly restored. His wife *promised reformation so heartily*, that he resolved to petition for her release, which the presiding magistrate readily granted.—*New York Standard.*

SHEEP KILLED BY CATS.

The last Lancaster Examiner says:—"Incredible as this may sound, we have good authority for saying that the deed has actually been perpetrated in this county. Several cats of the common species, with their progeny, have for three or four years past made an old stone quarry in Martic township their abiding place, and in that time it would seem [illegible] lapsed to the wild state and acquired [illegible] rocious and predatory habits [illegible] tribe. A short time ago some of [illegible] seen in pursuit of a full-grown [illegible] ing to the flock of Mr. Martin Herr [illegible] vicinity. They soon overtook it, dragged [illegible] to the ground, and before the person who witnessed the scene could reach the spot, they succeeded in so lacerating the poor animal's throat that it bled to death in a short time. It required considerable exertion to drive them off. A dog, subsequently [illegible] in pursuit of them, caught one, but would probably have been himself wounded in the conflict that ensued, had not the owner come to his rescue. It is said they also pursued a small boy some time ago, and followed him a considerable distance, as is now supposed with deadly intent.

FOREIGN.

FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Rhone, at New York from Havre, brings Paris papers to the 15th February, containing London dates to the 11th. The annexed summary of intelligence is copied from the Commercial Advertiser.

The dates from Spain and Portugal are not so late as by our late Gibraltar papers.

The accounts are now important only as confirming, most fully, the Gibraltar advices referred to. The Pedroites achieved a succession of victories, during the whole month of January, which had left the cause of Miguel entirely hopeless. So it was considered by the friends of Miguel in Paris. Miguel had addressed a letter to Pedro, announcing the death of their sister; but it was not opened—the Regent refusing to hold any communication with the usurper.

ENGLAND.

Numerous petitions have been presented to Parliament, from the Dissenters, praying for liberty to register their own births and marriages, and for exemption from marriage fees.

The Duke of Wellington has been installed Chancellor of the University of Oxford. It is stated that he pronounced his Latin address in a most excellent and impressive manner. It was classical in style, and in substance eloquent. He alluded with much felicity to the occasion when Oxford conferred on him the Degree of Doctor of Law, in company with the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, and their illustrious train, and expressed himself determined to defend the privileges of the University, which had so gratified his feelings in conferring upon him the high office with which he is now invested.

The last despatches from the Court of St. Petersburgh give such positive assurance of a continuance of peace that a reduction of the army is talked of in the higher circles. It is believed, however, that this measure will not take place till after the close of the Congress.

The London journals of the 11th and 12th are principally filled with Parliamentary reports. The Commons were occupied the whole of Monday night with Mr. Shiel's affair, and a Committee of Inquiry was appointed.

Portsmouth, (Eng.) Feb. 5.

The following circumstances have appeared before the Portsmouth magistrates this week: The ship Marianne, Claaszen, master, having on board 212 Polish refugees, bound to the United States, has been detained in this port, wind-bound, five weeks. The ship was taken up by the Prussian government for the purpose of conveying these men from that country to America, under an agreement that on their arrival there they were to be paid a sum of about 60 dollars each. The ship was obliged to put into this port by stress of weather, and the Poles appeared to be very comfortable, and expressed their willingness to proceed to America, until Sunday last, when a Polish officer arrived from London, and communicated to them that the Poles of Harwich and Havre, who were similarly situated, had obtained permission of the French Government to land in France and Algiers; upon which the Poles here refused to proceed to America, and agreed to leave the ship on the following day.

The necessary steps being taken on Monday for their leaving the ship, they peremptorily refused either to proceed to America or leave the ship. The next day, (Tuesday,) the wind being favorable for sailing, the pilot gave directions for heaving the anchor, and as the crew were at the windlass for that purpose, the Poles rushed forward and forced the handspikes from them, stating that they were determined the ship should not proceed. They took possession of the ship; and from their violent and threatening conduct, the Captain applied to the civil authorities for protection, as he could not put to sea without endangering his life. Depositions of the facts were taken, and communication had with the Secretary of State, and also with the Prussian Ambassador. Thus the case stands at present.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

SCOTLAND.

The London Courier states that an insurrection had broken out among the workmen of the extensive calico printing establishment in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. It was produced by their attempting to compel their employers to give them more wages, in consequence of which the latter employed new hands, which so enraged them that they resorted to open violence to drive them out. Troops had been marched from Edinburg to protect the establishments.

Glasgow and Paisley, were quiet at the last accounts.

PARIS.

Gen. Lafayette had been severely and alarmingly ill—but was better on the 12th February.

The French Chambers were occupied upon the Civil List. We perceive nothing in the debates worth nothing.

The Constitutionnel of the 14th Feb. states that on the preceding day, after long and fatiguing discussion the Chamber of Deputies

voted the law, (so warmly contested) for liquidation of the old civil list.

vices from Algiers are to the 30th of ary. An expedition against some refrac- bands of Arabs, had been successful— out hostility. After explanations from French, the Arabs desisted from hostile , and promised to live in peace and har- y.

SWEDEN.

Stockholm Journal of the 31st Jan. pro- ms that capital the most prosperous in ope, and congratulates the King of Swe- on his having relieved the country from the den of a foreign debt.

Thirteen days later from England.
Seventeen days later from Liverpool.

he evening edition of the New York Jour- f Commerce of Monday announces the al of the Liverpool packet ship Roscoe, t. Delano, bringing London papers to Feb. and Liverpool to the 26th inclusive.

Liverpool, Feb. 25.

he intelligence from Spain, is of a very e and meagre character. The Queen's isters do not seem to be acting in the ner best adapted to promote the interest cure tranquility of the country. By the ence of court intrigue, it appears that is prevented returning to Spain, and the country will be deprived not only of ervices, but also of those of several other ted constitutionalists, who make their rn to Spain contingent on that of Mina. om the accounts in the Paris papers it d seem that the popularity of Louis Phi- , never, we believe, very firmly esta- ed, is now rapidly on the wane. The e of this is stated to be the prefect of Po- at Paris, having ordered all the theatres closed at eleven o'clock, whether the rmance was finished or not.

London, Feb. 24.

e tumults at Marseilles have been sup- ed, but those at Lyons still continue, in Paris a considerable degree of agita prevails.

PARIS, Feb. 22.

e subject of conversation in every socie- Paris, for the last few days, is the la able state of Lyons, where the workmen, out proceeding to acts of serious outrage, evince a determination to hold out until terms are granted, and above all display ganized system of combination, extend- o various other manufacturing towns, h create serious uneasiness, less as to attempts at disorder which these misguid- en man may resort to—for the authori- ave, this time, taken ample precautions st a recurrence of the dreadful scenes ich Lyons was the theatre in 1831—then g to the effect the existence of such a ination may have upon the manfacturing ests.

LIVERPOOL Feb. 18.

e Sheil Comedy ended, as most comedies ably do, in a hearty shaking of hands, erfluity of smiles, and in the reconcilia- f all the parties concerned. It is sin- enough that after the motion of Thurs- last, which was carried by the united of Lord Althorp and Mr. O'Connell Shiel was next morning honourably ac- d. The Noble Lord and Mr. Hill both sed to Mr. Sheil in the most ample , and the affair ended.

OBITUARY.

d, on Monday evening last, at the ad- d age of 87 years, Mrs. MARY WAL- E, Relict of Charles Wallace Esq.

d, on Monday morning last, Mrs. RE- A WEEDON, consort of Mr. Jonathan don, of Annapolis Neck.—Endeared to o knew her, an obituary panegyric would perfluous Her virtues are recorded in arts of those within the circle of her intance.

— On Sunday last, BETTY ANN HALL, ter of the late Wm. I. Hall, Esq. aged 12 years. 'In the midst of life we are ath.'

— On the same day, MARY ANN HYDE, est daughter of Mr Fred'k. C. Hyde. a world of pain, in which she would had to suffer, she is gone to a world of ness, which she will forever enjoy.

N APPRENTICE WANTED.

E subscriber will take as an apprentice to he Printing Business, an active and intel- boy from 12 to 14 years of age.

WILLIAM M'NEIR.

il 3—3w. R

OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

AT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, letters ministration D. B. N on the personal estate er Barber, late of Saint Mary's county of ed. All persons having claims against tate of said deceased, are hereby warned hibit them to the subscriber, at or be- e 1st day of November 1834, otherwise will be excluded agreeably to law. Wit- y hand and seal this 25th day of March

RICHARD WAINWRIGHT.

il 3—4w. Adm'r D. B. Bonus Non

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

ANN LAMBIN, opposite the Mar- house, offers for sale, a large well assorted Stock of

Y GOODS, AT AND BE- LOW COST.

amilies are invited to call and ly themselves, as BARGAINS be given.

eb. 27.

AN AFFECTIONATE ADDRESS

TO every sincere inquirer after TRUTH; with an appendix, containing the "Renunciation of Popery," by Samuel M. Smith, late a Priest in the Roman Catholic Church. Just received, and for sale by

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

Price 12½ cents.

April 3.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public of his having entered into the above business in Church street, (nearly opposite the former Post Office,) where he will be pleased to supply them with any article in his line.

FRANCIS M. JARBOE.

F. M. J. has recently opened a well selected lot of SCHOOL BOOKS, among which are the following:—

Folsom's Livy,	Kame's Elements,
Adams' Roman Antiquities.	Hodges' Logic,
	Paley's Evidences,
Tooke's Pantheon,	Butler's Analogy,
Gould's Horace,	Homeri Illias.
Cooper's Virgil,	Graeca Majora,
Lacroix's Algebra,	Blair's Rhetoric,
Hutton's Mathematics,	Turner's Chemistry,
Leverett's Juvenal,	Paley's Moral Philosophy,
Legendre's Geometry,	
Cambridge Mechanics,	Tacitus,
Do. Physics,	Day's Mathematics.
Do. Astronomy,	

April 3.

LICENSES.

Notice to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others.

THE Sheriff of Anne Arundel county, according to law, hereby cautions all Persons and Bodies Corporate and Politic, whom it may concern, to obtain a LICENSE, or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of 1827, chapter 117, before the 10th day of May next, otherwise they will be subject to the penalty of the said law.

ROBT. WELCH, of Ben
Sheriff of Anne Arundel co'ty.

April 3, 1834.

BARBER'S SHOP.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a BARBER'S SHOP in the Corner Room of the Spurious Hotel occupied by Mr James Mills opposite the Episcopal Church, where he will at all times be prepared to wait upon those who do not shave themselves. He will cut Hair in the latest and most improved fashions, and hopes from his assiduous wish and determination to please those who may give him a call, to merit a share of public patronage.

The public's obt. serv't,

CHARLES TADINGS

April 3, 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of St Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Raphael Neale, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 29th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of March 1834.

MARY J. NEALE, Adm'x.

April 3.—4w

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERY.

Class No. 7, for 1834.

To be drawn at Baltimore, Tuesday, April 8, 1834.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20.000
1 prize of	6,000
1 prize of	5,000
1 prize of	4,000
1 prize of	2,190
20 prizes of	1,000
20 prizes of	600
20 prizes of	300
155 prizes of	150
126 prizes of	50
126 prizes of	40
126 prizes of	30
126 prizes of	20
3,654 prizes of	10
23,436 prizes of	5

27,814 prizes amounting to

270,100 DOLLARS!!

Tickets $5—*Halves* 2 50—*Quarters* $1 25.

Tickets and shares for sale at

DUBOIS'

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(CHURCH STREET, ANNAPOLIS.)

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

Tickets for sale in the Lottery, by which the whole of Andrew McLaughlin's Property, situate at Ellicott's Mills is to be disposed of, the Capital Prize is valued at $36,000, besides numerous other Prizes, all in Real, Personal and mixed Property, upon which there will be no discount, and Tickets only $10—and no prize of less value than $10 the drawing of this Lottery will take place on the 1st July 1834. Any person desirous of seeing the Scheme of this Lottery, it will be forwarded them by mail, if requested, and Tickets also, Cash forwarded and Postage paid

E. DUROIS.

☞Uncurrent notes bought, and Cash given therefor. E. D.

April 3.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Annapolis on the 31st March, 1834.

A

Lt. Robt. B. Archer.

B

Wm. Bryne,
Frederick Brown,
Thos. J. Brice,
Archd. Brewery,
Philip G. Byass,
Geo G. Belt,
John Buck,
Horace Bright,
C. Birnie, Jr. (4)
Gustavus Barber,
Mary Baker,
Thos Birmingham,
Jas. B. Brewer,
Wm. C. Beard.

C

Milton F. Colburn,
John Carr, (2)
Thos. R. Cross,
Thos. Carroll,
H. Colter, Jr.
Dr. Jos. Carr,
John Campbell,
Claude & Hammond,
Mary Craiger.

D

Edward Dubois, (17)
Thos H. Dorsey,
Mrs. A. E. Duvall,
Col. Jno. Done,
Jno. W. Davis,
Ed. Dorsey of Rd.
F. B. Disney,
Jno. Durwold,
Dr G. Duvall,
Roderick Dorsey,
Dr. Duvall.

F

Jacob Fresh,
Jno. Field.

G

Benj Gaither,
States L. Gist,
Jacob Gominger.

H

Dr James Harper, (5)
Mrs. Ellen Harper,
Ephraim W. Hall,
Col Thomas Hood,
Rachel Hobs,
Nathan Holmes,
Isaac Hall,
Wm. H. Hall,
Jas. Harrison,
Lucy Harrison,
Hector Humphreys,
Henry D. Hatton.

J

Richd. Johnson of Wm.

K

Richd. Knighton.

L

Dr. T. Lawson,
Wm K Latimer,
W. K Lambden,
Ed. Landemann,
Jno. Lloyd,
P. G Lechleitner, (3)
Geo. W. Linstead, (2)

M

Dr Richd. Marriott,
Hugh McKearney,
Cary S. Mercer,
R. W. Marriott, (3)
Mary McKennay,
P. McCoy,
Wm. Nicholls,
R G. Pindle,
Wm Price,
Rebecca Richardson,
Chas. Stewart, Esq.
Mr. Stewart,
Sarah Scott,
Eliza Sewell,
Dr. Sicard,
D H. Tufts,
Jno H Teller, (9)
Thos. Taylor,
Mr. Tucker, (London-town,)
Richard Welch,
Elijah Wells,
Elijah Williams,
Lucretia Ward,
Thos. Woodfield,
Jos. Mayo, (2)
H McNeir, (2)
Wm. Murdock, (8)
Gilbert Murdock, (10)
J. & H. Miller,
A C. Magruder, (3)

N

Eli Nicodemus.

P

Margaret Phepa.

R

Dr. Augustus Riggs.

S

Wm. R. Stuart,
Peter Sossar,
T B. Seeny,
George Shaw, (2)

T

Roger B. Thomas,
Wm Taylor,
Sarah J. Taylor,
Jos. M. Tate,
Nathan Tenant.

W

Charles Waters,
Augustavus Wood,
Lucy Ward,
Benj Wood,
Saml Withey.

J GREEN, P. M.

April 3.

Anne-Arundel County, Set.

ON application to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition, in writing, of John T. Larmer of said county, stating that he is now in custody for debts he is unable to pay, praying for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly of Maryland passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed thereto, and the said John T. Larmer having satisfied me that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland preceding the time of this his application, and the said John T Larmer having taken the oath for giving up his property as stated in his schedule, and having given security for his appearance at court, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said John T. Larmer be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three months before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the county court for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John T Larmer should not have the benefit of said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 14th day of March 1834

GIDEON WHITE.

April 3. 3m.

From the above it will be seen that the undersigned has been compelled to resort to the provisions of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and in order to prevent misrepresentation, he will state the cause which led him to adopt this disagreeable alternative. He became security for an individual at Anne-Arundel county court for a considerable sum of money, since which time the individual alluded to has left the state of Maryland, and the person to whom the debt was due has sued for and obtained judgment against him. The undersigned, therefore, feeling himself totally unable to pay the debt, has been compelled to resort to the above.

J. T. LARMER.

April 3.

Farmers Bank of Maryland,

Annapolis, March 19th, 1834.

THE President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, have declared a dividend of three per cent on the Stock of the said Bank for six months ending the 31st instant, and payable on or after the first Monday of April next, to Stockholders on the western shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the eastern shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple order.

By order,

SAM. MAYNARD. Cash.

To be published once a week for three weeks in the Maryland Republican, Annapolis, and Gazette and American Baltimore.

March 20. 3w

GARDEN SEEDS.

JOHN S. SELBY has just received a large assortment of Fresh Garden Seed from Prince and Son, New York. He will also furnish at short notice,

FRUIT TREES.

of every variety. A catalogue can be seen at his store.

March 6—tf.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY the 23d April next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court house door in Annapolis, the life estate, of a

TRACT OF LAND,

of Mary Anderson, wife of Thos. B. Anderson, containing about 277 acres, lying about one mile from the Severn river, and about six miles from the city of Annapolis, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Ray, and the Rev. Mr. Aisquith. A description of the Land is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will no doubt call and see for themselves.

TERMS OF SALE.

Twelve months credit from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and security.

DAN. DART.

March 27.

NOTICE.

AN ELECTION will be held at the Assembly Room, on the first Monday of April next, for the purpose of electing a Mayor, Recorder, five Aldermen, and seven Common Councilmen, for the city of Annapolis. The polls to open at 9 o'clock, and close at 6 o'clock.

By order,

J. H. WELLS, Cl'k.

March 6—te

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edmund Hammett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate Given under my hand this 6th day of March 1834.

ENOCH HAMMETT, Adm'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Eleanor Mills, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of March 1834.

IGNATIUS MORGAN, Ex'r

March 13. 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John S. Greenwell, late of said county, deceased All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 27th day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 12th day of March 1834

JAMES THOMPSON of Basil, Adm'r.

March 20 4w.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of two decrees of the court of chancery, the one bearing date the 25th day of July, 1831, and the other the 4th day August, 1831, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 4 o'clock a piece or parcel of Land, called 'Dorsey's Search enlarged,' containing

112 ACRES,

more or less. This Land lately belonged to Nathan Porter, deceased, and is adjoining the tract of land on which Porter's Tavern is built.

The improvements are a LOG HOUSE and STABLE. This land is adapted to clover and plaster, and is sufficiently wooded for its own use. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as every one wishing to purchase will make himself acquainted with the premises. The terms of sale are, one tenth of the purchase money in cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the remainder in three equal instalments of 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest from the day of sale, for the payment of which bonds or notes, with good security, will be required, to bear interest from the day of sale; and upon the chancellor's ratification and the receipt of the purchase money and not before, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed.

JAMES BOYLE, Trustee.

March 27—ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, of John Stringer, and also against John Haslip, William Haslip, and George Cook, as securities for the said John Stringer, at the suit of Abner Linthicum, Jr. I have seized and levied upon all that Tract of Land whereon the said John Haslip now resides, called "Food Plenty," containing two hundred acres of Land more or less; also all one other Tract or part of a Tract or parcel of Land, whereon William Haslip now resides, containing one hundred eight and a half acres of Land more or less, also the following Negroes, to wit: Benjamin, Wilson, Washington, John, and Mat, the property of George Cooke, Esq. and I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY the 19th day of April next, at the Court house door in the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the above described property to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms Cash.

R. WELCH of Ben. Sh'ff
A. A. County.

March 27. ts.

A FAMILY OF NEGROES FOR SALE.

A FAMILY of Negroes, consisting of a Woman aged about 38 or 40, and her two sons, one aged about 3 years and the other an infant.. The above Negroes are slaves for life. For information enquire at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

THE NEW-YORKER.

UNDER this title, a new Literary Journal, of the largest imperial size, was issued by the subscribers on Saturday, the 22d of March. Its leading features are as follows:

"THE NEW YORKER" is equal in size and execution to any of the literary weeklies of this city, and at the same time afforded at a much lower rate than the cheapest of them.—It will combine more completely than any of its immediate rivals the distinguishing characteristics of a literary journal with those of a regular and systematic chronicle of passing events. In short, it is designed to commend itself as a general newspaper, alike acceptable to the lover of literature, the devotee of business, and the gleaner of intelligence. It will contain—

I, *LITERATURE OF THE DAY*—embracing Reviews of New Publications, Original Tales, Essays, Poems, &c. with selections from the whole range of English and American periodical literature.

II *GENERAL INTELLIGENCE*—comprising the current news of the day foreign and domestic, whether civil or political—carefully avoiding, however, the least semblance of partisan bias in politics, and confined strictly to the presentation of a general and impartial account of the movements of all parties whatever, without discrimination and without the exhibition of personal preference.

Should their journal receive the approbation and the support of the public, the undersigned pledge themselves to spare neither exertions nor expense to render its literary character and general interest at least equal to those of its cotemporaries; and, whatever may be the measure of their encouragement, they confidently assert that it shall be excelled by few in *quantity* of matter, or in the variety and originality of its contents.

H GREELEY & CO.

*** The New Yorker has no connection whatever with an ephemeral affair with the same title, which was published last season; but, in order to free our good name from all opprobium, we hereby agree to send our paper GRATUITOUSLY to all the patrons of that concern for the whole term for which they have paid the publisher thereof.

Office 114 Fulton street.

CONDITIONS.

THE NEW YORKER is published every Saturday morning, on a large imperial sheet, containing twenty four wide and closely printed columns, and forwarded to its patrons, whether in the city or country, at the rate of *TWO DOLLARS* per annum, payable in advance. When payment is delayed till the end of the second quarter, fifty cents will be added.

Any person procuring us six subscribers in the country, and forwarding $10 free of postage, will be entitled to the remainder for his trouble, and in the same proportion for a larger number. Companies uniting in a remittance will be supplied on the same terms.

Postmasters, Booksellers, and General Agents for the circulation of periodicals are respectfully solicited to interest themselves in our behalf, and are hereby assured that they shall in all cases receive the highest remuneration which the low price of our paper will enable us to give.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland the subscriber, will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 12th of April next, (if fair if not, the next fair day thereafter,) at 11 o'clock, A M at Wm. Cecil's Tavern in Anne Arundel county, on the new cut road leading from the Baltimore and Washington Turnpike Road through the Piney Woods towards Prince George's county, about 13 miles from the city of Baltimore

A FARM, formerly belonging to John Hazlep, deceased, situate in Anne Arundel county aforesaid, about 12 miles from the city of Baltimore, and within a mile of Cecil's Tavern before mentioned The Farm containing 150 ACRES of Land more or less, 20 ACRES of which or more are in wood, and the soil is represented to be kind for corn and rye, and garden vegetables of every description.

The improvements are a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN, a good orchard and a fine spring of water. This property is near to and within sight of the new cut road, and is in the neighbourhood of the Farms of Messrs. William Disney, John Disney, Levin Belt and Benj Owings.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, one half cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor, with interest, and the residue with interest, in twelve months from sale, to be secured by bond with approved security. On the payment of the purchase money a deed conformably to the decree will be made to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.

SAML. I. DONALDSON.

March 20.—ts Trustee.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of John Hazlep, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery office in Annapolis, within four months from the day of sale of the land described in the aforegoing advertisement.

SAML. I. DONALDSON,

March 20 —ts Trustee.

☞The Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis, will publish this advertisement once a week until the day of sale, and send their accounts for doing so to the Trustee.

BRUCE'S
NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new fonts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calulated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of *PRINTING TYPES* unrivalled in beauty, extent and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, No. 13, Chambers street, near Chatham street. It contains specimens from Twelve Line Pica to Pearl, comprising

45 fonts of Roman	Capitals with	Lower Case,	
25 "	Italic	do.	do.
5 "	Title Roman	do.	do.
5 "	Title Italic	do.	do.
5 "	Shaded Roman	do.	do.
17 "	Antique	do.	do.
12 "	Black	do.	do.
5 "	Open Black	do.	do.
2 "	Script	do.	do.
5 "	German Text	do.	do.
2 "	Open Text	do.	do.
25 "	Two line Roman	Capitals, with Figures.	
11 "	Two line Italic Capitals.		
10 "	Shaded Capitals of various kinds.		
6 "	Open do.	do.	
7 "	Italian Capitals and Figures.		

Besides Ornamental Letters, Blackslope, Music, Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and Ornaments for school books, newspapers and scientific works: orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Printing Paper, &c. which they will furnish at the manufacturer's prices.

Printers of newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times and receive payment when they purchase four times the amount of their bill from the Foundry. GEO. BRUCE & CO.

New York March 22, 1834

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be published in two News papers in the city of Baltimore, in two News papers in the city of Annapolis, in two News papers in each county where there are two papers published and *in one paper in each* county where but one paper is published, the act, entitled, "An act making it penal to sell a certain description of property under certain circumstances."

COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Annapolis, March 20th, 1834.

IN compliance with the foregoing order, I request the Editors of the following News papers, viz: the Republican and Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot and Chronicle, in Baltimore; the Examiner and Herald, at Frederick; the Torch Light and Herald, at Hagerstown; the Civilian and Advocate, at Cumberland; the Journal and Free Press, at Rockville; the Citizen and Republican, at Bel-Air; the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Republican, at Elkton; the Courant, at Port Deposit; the Inquirer, at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Easton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, at Princess Anne; and the Messenger, at Snow Hill; to publish the act designated in said order, once a week for three weeks.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.
Of the Council.

ACT.

An act, entitled, an act making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain circumstances.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland* That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State, and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto, negro, or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person, in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, until such action of replevin shall first have been determined; and any sale thus made shall be void, unless an order of the Court authorising such sale be first had and obtained.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That every person, his, or her counsellors, aiders, or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of selling or transporting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final decision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the law directs; *Provided nevertheless*, this second section shall not extend to any person or persons, who by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
March 15, 1834

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

BY THE SENATE,
March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
[L. S.] JAMES THOMAS.
March 27. 2

THE SACRED CLASSICS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to republish as fast as they are received from England, Series of the standard Theological works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR
CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.

With an original introductory essay to each author Edited by RICHARD COTTERMOLE, B. D. and the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:

UNIFORM IN SIZE WITH DR. LARDNER'S CYCLOPÆDIA, THE SUNDAY LIBRARY, &c.

PRICE ONLY THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

On the 1st of January, 1834, will be published Vol. I: of a Series of the Standard Theological Works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY:

With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.

EDITED BY
THE REV. RICH'D. COTTERMOLE, B. D.
AND
THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

NO other country is so rich as England in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her Divines, in setting forth and establishing the truths of Revelation; while her Divines have been distinguished alike by the copiousness and the depth of their learning.

The soundness of character thus given to the standard Theology of England has, thro' a variety of circumstances, been happily prevented from degenerating into the harshness of scholasticism; and thus the whole series of our 'Sacred Classics,' is a well of truth and consolation, as open to the general reader as to the most learned student.

It is intended to comprise in this collection, the best works of all the most celebrated writers, whose labours have been devoted to the elucidation and practical enforcement of the principles of revealed truth, whether in their application to the immortal interests of individuals, or to the order and well being of society. Treatises on the Doctrines, Morality, and Evidences of Christianity, which have received the permanent stamp of general approbation; select Sermons of the most eminent Divines; the most interesting specimens of Religious Biography; and the choicest examples of Devotional and Sacred Poetry, will succeed each other in the order which may be judged most conducive to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

To the productions of each author, or to each separate production, as the case may seem to require, will be prefixed an Introductory Essay, pointing out their characteristic excellencies; and, in some instances, comprehending a biographical sketch of the Author with remarks on the state of religion in his times.

It is the desire of the Proprietors, in undertaking 'THE CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY,' to present the collection to the public at such a price, that he who purchases at present the cheapest of ephemeral publications, may, for the same money, possess himself of works which cannot fail to afford him guidance and support in the highest exercises of his faculties, and under every vicissitude of life.

The work will be handsomely printed in Foolscap 8 vo. on good paper, cold-pressed, neatly bound in Morocco Cloth, lettered; and published (in Volumes of about 400 pages each) on the first day of every month.

Price, Three Shillings and Sixpence:

Forming the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public.

The following names of Authors whose works are intended for publication, is submitted in evidence of the impartiality of the selection:—

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Boyle, Baxter, Owen, Cudworth, Thomas A. Kempis, Burnet, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, Fenelon, Doddridge, Scott, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Jortin, Farindon, Horsley, Hale, Stillingfleet, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Cudworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charnock, Wesley, Skelton, Watts, Lowth, Romaine, Waterland, Whichcote, Balguy, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whitby, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Doune, Merrick, &c. &c.

Vol. I. (to be published on the 1st of January,) will contain
THE LIBERTY OF PROPHESYING, by Jeremy Taylor—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Richard Cottermole, B. D.

Vol. II. (to be published on the 1st of February) will contain
CAVE'S LIVES OF THE APOSTLES—with Notes, and an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Henry Stebbing, M. A.

Vol. III. (to be published on the 1st of March) will contain
BATES'S SPIRITUAL PERFECTION, UNFOLDED AND ENFORCED—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. John Pye Smith, D. D.

LONDON: John Hatchard and Son; Piccadilly. Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria Lane, Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court: D. A. Talboys, Oxford: J. & J. Deighton, Cambridge: Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh: and J. Cumming, Dublin.

And to be had of every Bookseller throughout the Kingdom. March 4th, 1834.

The English copy will cost, in England, about ten dollars. We propose to issue the American edition, under the superintendence of a learned American clergyman, in weekly numbers, on a single sheet of superfine paper, giving ninety-six large 12 mo. pages, to be folded and stitched, and covered with strong envelope paper, at the rate of five dollars per annum.

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on TUESDAY the 22d day of April next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy court.

By order, R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

March 1[illegible]m.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.
Anne Arundel County Orphans Court,
February 11th, 1834.

ON application by petition of Jesse Wheat, administrator of Jonathan Sappington, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jonathan Sappington, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of February 1834.

JESSE WHEAT, Adm'r.

Feb. 27. 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND SC.
Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court,
February 18th 1834.

ON application by petition of James S. Owens, executor of the last will and testament of Matthew Hardisty, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week *for the space of six successive weeks*, in one of the news-papers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.
Reg Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Matthew Hardisty, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of February 1834.

JAMES S. OWENS, Ex'r.

Feb. 20.—6w

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE subscriber has received from the President and Directors of this Company the appointment of AGENT for the city of Annapolis.

Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the company intends to execute the following business:

1st. *Insurance on Lives.*
2d. *Purchase and Sale of Annuities.*
3d. *Receiving Endowments.*
4th. *Receiving Money in Trust.*
5th. *The Management of Trust Estates.*

Applications made to the subscriber at his Office in West street, opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be promptly attended to.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28.

NOTICE

I WILL sell my Farm on South River, at Private Sale. It contains upwards of a

THOUSAND ACRES,

and possesses more advantages than most farms. Any information which may be required will be afforded to those who will call upon me at my residence in this city, where I am always to be found.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

Jan. 23.

The Editors of the Baltimore Gazette, and American Farmer, will insert the above once a week until otherwise required.

BASIL SHEPHARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of Black, Blue, Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible Green, and Russia Raven; Brown, double milled Drab, Olive, and Gray

CLOTHS.
AND ALSO
CAMBLET, for Over Coats.

Diagonal, Zigzag, Polish Mixed and Printed, Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETS.

Merinos, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, Cashmire & Toilinette

VESTINGS.

White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT SHAMS, STOCKS, COLLARS and ORIENTAL DRESSING GOWNS

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

FRUIT TREES.

THE subscriber has for sale Two THOUSAND APPLE TREES, of the finest kinds, and of a proper growth for planting.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Jr.

Feb. 20. 3w

THE JOURNAL
OF
BELLES LETTRES.

A NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTER ADDED TO

WALDIE'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE Proprietor of this work, anxious to gratify his readers to as great an extent as his means will allow, respectfully announces to the public that the very liberal patronage he has received has enabled him to add a new feature to this periodical, which he believes cannot fail to prove interesting and valuable.

THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES, embracing three to four pages of additional new matter, will be given every week as an accompaniment to the Circulating Library, and will *contain:*

1 Early reprints of the reviews and notices of new books, from the weekly and monthly periodical press of London, &c. These reviews will be carefully selected with reference both *to imparting correct information* respecting such new books as are reprinted in America, and to convey literary intelligence in regard to works which rarely find their way across the Atlantic. As great exertions will be used to make this department *instructive* and entertaining, the proprietor is confident that it will be considered an important addition, by means of which his numerous subscribers will frequently avoid the expense of purchasing such books as are printed on the calculation that their titles or the reputation of their authors will sell the edition. This part of the Journal will embrace a considerable amount of extracts from new books of travels, memoirs, biography, novels, and in fact present a bird's eye view of new publications, early diffused through the Union, by means of the facilities of mail transportation.

The London Literary Gazette will be culled for this purpose, while the "Critical Notices," of the London Metropolitan, the Monthly, New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Blackwood's, Tait's, Edinburgh, Fraser's, and other Magazines, already regularly received by the editor will be freely used.

2. Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes, *new discoveries in science and the arts*, sketches of society and manners abroad, literary and learned transactions, short notices of new books, and every species of information interesting to lovers of reading, with occasional specimens of the humourous departments of the London press, which are within the bounds of good taste, and are now published in no other journal in America.

3. A regular list of the new books published and in progress in London and America

4 Occasional original notices of new American publications, with extracts embracing their prominent features of excellence or defect.

☞ No additional charge will be made for this great increase of reading matter. It will be contained on the pages of the cover of the Library, and therefore subject subscribers who receive their numbers by mail to no additional expense of postage.

A. WALDIE.

Several applications having been made to ascertain the manner in which the original department of notices of new books will be conducted, we take the present early opportunity of stating that, at least they shall most unequivocally be - UNBOUGHT. The presentation of a copy by the publisher shall not be a passport to praise, when the merits of the work do not warrant it; so that our readers may be assured of two things: First—books shall not be noticed the next day after they are received; and, secondly, they shall not be reviewed before they have been read. We have no royal road to puffing, and will be the less likely, therefore, to fall into the error of an unlucky wight, who, in his anxiety to be the first to blow the bellows of criticism, read the preface only of a duodecimo, and gravely entered his approbation of two chapters which, unfortunately for his critical acumen, had been omitted, while the prefatory reference to them had been, by mistake, retained! This predicament was worse than that of the London editor, who criticised some passages of Cooke's acting, and found when he rose next morning, and his paper was all over London, that the play had been postponed.

For the rest, time must develope our course and our capabilities; in cases where the usual courtesy of the trade is not extended to this journal, unlike most of our cotemporaries, we shall buy what books we want, and give to such as deserve it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical difficulties always attending the first issue of a new journal, make the present number but a partial specimen of its future promise.

July 4.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commenced her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock. A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge,	$2,50
Passage to or from Annapolis,	1,50
Passage to Chestertown or Corsica,	2,00

Children under 12 years of age half price,

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. [illegible] in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of [illegible] miah Goddard, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 12th day of September next they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1834.

HATCH TURNER, Adm'r.

March 20 3

WALDIE'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—For the sake of combining the old and new series, and making the [illegible] volume correspond both in date and [illegible] the subscriber has concluded to print [illegible] additional numbers to the second volume of the first or old series. These numbers will be furnished *gratuitously* to those who commenced with No. 1 and No. 6, and who have paid their subscription, or who shall have paid before the 26th No. of Volume 2 is issued. Those whose subscriptions remain unsettled at the publication of that No. will be struck off the list, and charged SIX DOLLARS, as [illegible] announced.

To those who have *really patronized* the "Library," by prompt payment of their subscription, very sincere acknowledgments are tendered, and a continuance of their patronage respectfully requested.

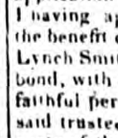
ADAM WALDIE.

WILLIAM BRYAN, MERCHANT TAILOR,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public general, for the liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed upon him, and begs leave to inform them, that he has been compelled from the heavy calamity which befel him the 29th October, to remove his shop to the brick building owned by Washington G. Tucker, Esq. one door below the Store of Messrs. [illegible] & Franklin, and nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Dennis Claude, where he intends carrying on his business in his usual manner, at the place where he will be happy to accommodate his friends in the line of his profession. He was by the aid of his fellow-citizens, enabled, the morning of the above calamity, to save a portion of his Stock in hand, and hopes, in a short time, to be enabled to reinstate his whole stock. He therefore confidently solicits a continuance of his former patronage of his friends, together with that of the public at large.

Nov. 7.

$50 REWARD.



RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Broad Neck, Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, on Tuesday [illegible] inst.,

BILL MILLER,

He is about Twenty years of age, about [illegible] feet high, a dark Mulatto, stoops in walking and has uncommonly large feet, he took a variety of clothing with him, among others a leather cap and black hat, blue and white striped jacket and trowsers, a drab lulled jacket, &c. &c. Whoever apprehends said negro, and secures him in Jail so that I get him again shall receive a reward of $50 if taken in the state, or $100 if out of the state of Maryland and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN RIDOUT, of B.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application of Jethro Lynch Smith, of the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, stating to me, the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county that he is in custody of one of the constables of the county aforesaid for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jethro Lynch Smith having satisfied me by competent testimony that he has resided two years next preceeding the time of his application within the state of Maryland, and I having appointed Beale Gaither trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jethro Lynch Smith, and the said trustee having given bond, with security, approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said trustee being in possession of all the property of the said insolvent debtor, and the said Jethro Lynch Smith having also given bond with security approved by me, for his personal appearance before the Judges of Anne Arundel county court on the third Monday in [illegible] next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by any of his creditors, and also to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his creditors, and the said Jethro Lynch Smith having taken the oath before me, as prescribed by the said Insolvent Laws for the delivery of his property. These are therefore to certify, That I have this day granted a personal discharge to the said Jethro Lynch Smith. Given under my hand this [illegible] day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

GIDEON WHITE.

CASH IN MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves of both sexes, for which he will pay in Cash a higher price than any other purchaser in the market. Persons having them to dispose of will communicate with him at the James Hunter's Tavern.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Annapolis Oct. 2[illegible]—tf.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.

The Maryland Gazette.

VOL. LXXXIX. ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1834. NO. 15.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JONAS GREEN,
THE BRICK BUILDING ON THE PUBLIC CIRCLE.

ICE—THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

MISCELLANEOUS.

rom the London New Monthly Magazine for February, 1834.]

APTERS FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF A DECEASED LAWYER.—No. I.

One of the most extraordinary and most interesting trials of which I find any account my note book, took place on the Northern circuit, very little less than fifty years ago. In the year 17—, John Smith was indicted the wilful murder of Henry Thomson. The was one of a most extraordinary nature, the interest excited by it was almost unparalelled. The accused was a gentleman of considerable property, residing upon his own ate, in an unfrequented part of ——— re. A person, supposed to be an entire ger to him, had, late in a summer's day, uested and obtained shelter and hospitali for the night. He had, it was supposed, er taking some slight refreshment, retired bed in perfect health, requesting to be akened at an early hour the following morn When the person appointed to call him ered his room for that purpose, he was nd in bed, perfectly dead; and, from the earance of the body, it was obvious that he been so for many hours. There was not slightest mark of violence on his person, d the countenance retained the same expression which it had borne during life. Great stonishment was, of course, excited by this coroner, and inquiries were immediately de,—first, as to who the stranger was—and, ondly, as to how he met with his death. th were unsuccessful. As to the former, information could be obtained—no clue covered to lead to the knowledge either of name, his person, or his occupation. He arrived on horseback, and was seen passg through a neighbouring village about an r before he reached the house where his stence was so mysteriously terminated, but uld be traced no further. Beyond this, all s conjecture.

With respect to the death, as little could learned as of the dead man: it was, it is e, sudden—awfully sudden; but there was reason, that alone excepted, to suppose t it was caused by the hand of man, rather than the hand of God. A coroner's jurors, of course, summoned, and after an estigation, in which little more could be ned than that which I have here stated, a rdict was returned to the effect that the deceased *died by the visitation of God.* Days d weeks passed on, and little further was own. In the mean time rumor had not been e: suspicions, vague, indeed, and undefin but of a dark and fearful character, were first whispered, and afterwards boldly expressed. The precise object of these suspicions was not clearly indicated; some implied one person, some another, but they all ated to Smith, the master of the house, as ncerned in the death of the stranger As al in such cases, circumstances totally connected with the transaction in question, fters many years antecedent, and relating other persons, as well as other times, were ed as auxiliary to the present charge. The aracter of Smith in early life, had been exsed to much observation. While his father was yet alive, he had left his native county, involved in debt, known to have been ulty of great irregularities, and suspected having been not over scrupulous as to the ode of obtaining those supplies of money of ich he was continually in want, and which seemed somewhat inexplicably to procure Ten years and more had elapsed since his turn and the events of his youth had been rgotten by many, and to many were entire unknown; but on this occasion, they were rived, and probably with considerable adtions.

Two months after the death of the stranger, a ntleman arrived at the place, impressed th a belief that he was his brother, and seeking for information either to confirm or refute s suspicions. The horse and the clothes of e unfortunate man still remained, and were stantly recognized; one other test there was, ich it was uncertain whether that would d to any positive conclusion;—the exhumaon of the body. This test was tried, and hough decomposition had gone on rapidly, t enough remained to identify the body, hich the brother did most satisfactorily. As on as it was known that there was a person thorised by relationship to the deceased to quire into the cause of his death, and, if it ould appear to have been otherwise than natural to take steps for bringing to justice ose who had been concerned in it, the reports which had been previously floating idly bout, and circulated without having any dis nct object, were collected into one channel d poured into his ear. What these reports ere, and what they amounted to, it is not ecessary here to mention: suffice it to say, at the brother laid before the magistrates of e district such evidences as induced them commit Mr. Smith to gaol, to take his trial r the wilful murder of Henry Thomson As was deemed essential to the attainment of justice, to keep secret the examination of the witnesses who were produced before the magistrates, all the information of which the public were in possession before the trial took place, was that which I have here narrated.

Never shall I forget the appearance of anxiety exhibited on every countenace on the entrance of the judge into the court. In an instant the most profound silence prevailed; and interest, intense and impassioned, though subdued, seemed to wait upon every word and every look, as if divided between expectation and doubt, whether something might not even yet interfere to prevent the extraordinary trial from taking place.—Nothing, however, occurred; and the stillness was broken by the mellow and silvery voice of Lord Mansfield—'*Let John Smith be placed at the bar.*' The order was obeyed; and, as the prisoner entered the dock, he met on every side the eager and anxious eyes of a countless multitude bent in piercing scrutiny upon his face. And well did he endure that scrutiny A momentary suffusion covered his cheeks; but it was only momentary, and less than might have been expected from an indifferent person, who found himself on sudden the observed of all observers' He bowed respectfully to the court; and then folding his arms, seemed to wait until he should be called upon to commence his part in that drama in which he was to perform so conspicuous a character.

The counsel for the prosecution opened his case to the jury in a manner that indicted very little expectation of a conviction. He began by imploring them to divest their minds of all that they had heard before they came into the box; he entreated them to attend to the evidence, and judge from that alone. He stated that, in the course of his experience, which was very great, he had never met with a case involved in deeper mystery than that upon which he was then addressing them. The prisoner at the bar was a man moving in a respectable station in society, and maintaining a fair character. He was, to all appearance, in the possession of considerable property, and was above the ordinary temptations to commit so foul a crime.—With respect to the property of the deceased, it was strongly suspected that he had either been robbed of, or in some inexplicable manner made away with, gold and jewels to a very large amount: yet in candor, he was bound to admit that no portion of it, however trifling, could be traced to the prisoner.—As to any motive of malice or revenge, none could by possibility be assigned, for the prisoner and the deceased were, as far as could be ascertained, total strangers to each other. Still there were most extraordinary circumstances connected with his death pregnant with suspicion at least, and imperiously demanding explanation: and it was justice, no less to the accused than to the public, that the case should undergo judicial investigation. The deceased, Henry Thomson, was a jeweller, residing in London, wealthy and in considerable business; and, as was the custom of his time, in the habit of personally conducting his principal transactions with the foreign merchants with whom he traded. He had travelled much in the course of his business in Germany and in Holland; and it was to meet at Hull a trader of the latter nation, of whom he was to make a large purchase, that he had left London a month before his death. It would be proved by the landlord of the inn where he had resided, that he and his correspondent had been there; and a wealthy jeweller of the town, well acquainted with both parties, had seen Mr Thomson after the departure of the Dutchman; and could speak positively to there being then in his possession jewels of large value, and gold, and certain bills of exchange, the parties to which he could describe. This was on the morning of Thomson's departure from Hull; on his return to London, and was on the day but one preceding that on which he arrived at the house of the prisoner.—What had become of him in the interval could not be ascertained; nor was the prisoner's house situated in the road which he ought to have taken. No reliance, however, could be placed on that circumstance: for it was not at all uncommon for persons who travelled with property about them, to leave the direct road, even for a considerable distance, in order to secure themselves as effectually as possible from the robbers by whom the remote parts of the country were greatly infested. He had not been seen from the time of his leaving Hull till he reached the village next adjoining Smith's house, and through which he passed, without even a momentary halt. He was seen to alight at Smith's gate, and the next morning was discovered dead in his bed. He now came to the most extraordinary part of the case. It would be proved beyond the possibility of a doubt that the deceased died by poison—poison of a most subtle nature, most active in its operation, and possessing the wonderful and dreadful quality of leaving no external mark or token by which its presence could be detected. The ingredients of which it was composed were of so sedative a nature, that, instead of the body on which it had been used exhibiting any contortions, or marks of suffering, it left upon the features nothing but the calm and placid quiet of repose. Its effects, and indeed its very existence, were but recently known in this country, though it had for some time been used in other nations of Europe; and it was supposed to be a discovery of the German chemists, and to be produced by a powerful distillation of the seed of the wild cherry tree, so abundant in the Black Forest.

But the fact being ascertained, that the cause of the death was poison, left open the much more momentous question,—by whom was it administered? It could hardly be supposed to be by the deceased himself: there was nothing to induce such a suspicion; and there was this important circumstance, which of itself almost negatived its possibility, that no phial, or vessel of any kind, had been discovered, in which the poison could have been contained. Was it then the prisoner who administered it? Before he asked them to come to that conclusion, it would be necessary to state more distinctly what his evidence was. The prisoner's family consisted only of himself, a housekeeper, and one man-servant. The man servant slept in an out house adjoining the stable, and did on the night of Thomson's death. The prisoner slept at one end of the house, and the housekeeper at the other, and the deceased had been put into a room adjoining the housekeeper's. It would be proved, by a person who happened to be passing by the house on the night in question, about three hours after midnight, that he had been induced to remain and watch, from having his attention excited by the circumstance, then very unusual, of a light moving about the house at that late hour. That person would state most positively, that he could distinctly see a figure, holding a light, go from the room in which the prisoner slept, to the housekeeper's room; that two persons then came out of the housekeeper's room, and the light disappeared for a minute. Whether the two persons went into Thomson's room he could not see, as the window of that room looked another way: but in about a minute they returned, passing quite along the house to Smith's room again; and in about five minutes the light was extinguished, and he saw it no more.

Such was the evidence upon which the magistrates had committed Smith; and singularly enough, since his commital, the housekeeper had been missing, nor could any trace of her be discovered Within the last week, the witness who saw the light had been more particularly examined; and, in order to refresh his memory, he been had placed, at dark, in the very spot where he had stood on that night, and another person was placed with him.—The whole scene, as he had described it, was acted over again; but it was utterly impossible, from the cause above mentioned, to ascertain, when the light disappeared, whether the parties had gone into Thomson's room. As if, however, to throw still deeper mystery over this extraordinary transaction, the witness persisted in adding a new feature to his former statement; that after the persons had returned with the light into Smith's room, and before it was extinguished he had twice perceived some dark object to intervene between the light and the window, almost as large as the surface of the window itself, and which he described by saying, it appeared as if a door had been placed before the light. Now, in Smith's room there was nothing which could account for this appearance: his bed was in a different part, and there was neither cupboard nor press in the room, which, but for the bed, was entirely empty; the room to which he dressed being at a distance beyond it. He would state only one fact more (said the learned counsel) and he had done his duty; it would then be for the jury to decide. Within a few days there had been found, in the prisoner's house, the stopper of a small bottle of a very singular description; it was apparently not of English manufacture; and was described, by the medical men, as being of the description used by chemists to preserve those liquids which are most likely to lose their virtue by exposure to the air—To whom it belonged, or to what use it had been applied, there was no evidence to show.

Such was the address of the counsel for the prosecution; and during its delivery I had earnestly watched the countenance of the prisoner, who had listened to it with deep attention. Twice only did I perceive that it produced in him the slightest emotion. When the disappearance of his housekeeper was mentioned, a smile as of scorn, passed over his lips; and the notice of the discovery of the stopper obviously excited an interest, and, I thought, an apprehension, but it quickly subsided. I need not detail the evidence that was given for the prosecution: it amounted, in substance, to that which the counsel stated; nor was it varied in any particular. The stopper was produced, and proved to be found in the house; but no attempt was made to trace it to the prisoner's possession, or even knowledge.

When the case was closed, the learned Judge, addressing the counsel for the prosecution, said, he thought there was hardly sufficient evidence to call upon the prisoner for his defence; and if the jury were of the same opinion, they would at once stop the case.—Upon this observation from the Judge, the jury turned round for a moment, and then intimated their acquiescence in his lordship's view of the evidence. The counsel folded up their briefs, and a verdict of acquittal was about to be taken, when the prisoner addressed the court. He stated, that having been accused of so foul a crime as murder, and having had his character assailed by suspicions of the most afflicting nature, that character could never be cleared by his acquittal, upon the ground that the evidence against him was inconclusive, without giving him an opportunity of stating his own case and calling a witness to counteract the impressions that had been raised against him, by explaining those circumstances which at present appeared doubtful. He urged the learned Judge to permit him to state his case to the jury, and to call his housekeeper, with so much earnestness, and was seconded so strongly by his counsel, that lord Mansfield, though very much against his inclination, and contrary to his usual habit, gave way, and yielded to the fatal request

"Evertere domos totas, optantibus ipsis,
Dii faciles—torrens dicendi copia multis,
Et sua mortifera est facundia."

The prisoner then addressed the jury, and entreated their patience for a short time. He repeated to them that he never could feel satisfied to be acquitted, merely because the evidence was not conclusive; and pledged himself, in a very short time, by the few observations he should make, and witness whom he should call, to obtain their verdict on much higher grounds,—upon the impossibility of his being guilty of the dreadful crime. With respect to the insinuations which had been thrown out against him, he thought one observation would dispose of them. Assuming it to be true that the deceased died from the effect of a poison, of which he called to God to witness that he had never even heard either the name or the existence until this day, was not every probability in favour of his innocence? Here was a perfect stranger, not known to have in his possession a single article of value, who might either have lost, or been robbed of, that property which he was said to have had at Hull. What so probable as that he should, in a moment of despair at his loss, have destroyed himself? The fatal drug was stated to have been familiar in those countries in which Mr. Thompson had travelled, while to himself it was utterly unknown Above all, he implored the jury to remember, that although the eye of malice had watched every proceeding of his since the fatal accident, and though, the most minute search had been made in every part of his premises, no vestige had been discovered of the most trifling article belonging to the deceased, nor had even rumour been circulated that poison of any kind had been ever in his possession Of the stopper which had been found, he disowned all knowledge; he declared, most solemnly, that he had never seen it before it was produced in court; and he asked, could the fact of its being found in his house, only a few days ago, when hundreds of people had been there produce upon an impartial mind even a momentary prejudice against him? One fact, and one only, had been proved, to which it was possible for him to give an answer,—the fact of his having gone to the bedroom of his housekeeper on the night in question. He had been subject, for many years of his life to sudden fits of illness, he had been seized with one on that occasion, and had gone to her to procure her assistance in lighting a fire.

She had returned with him to his room for that purpose, he having waited for a minute in the passage while she put on her clothes, which would account for the momentary disappearance of the light; and after she had remained in his room a few minutes, finding himself better, he dismissed her, and retired again to bed, from which he had not risen when he was informed of the death of his guest. It had been said, that, after his committal to prison, his housekeeper had disappeared He avowed that, finding his enemies determined, if possible, to accomplish his ruin, he had thought it probable they might tamper with his servant: he had, therefore, kept her out of their way; but for what purpose? Not to prevent her testimony being given, for she was now under the care of his solicitor, and would instantly appear for the purpose of confirming, as far as she was concerned, the statement which he had just made

Such was the prisoner's address, which produced a very powerful effect. It was delivered in a firm and impressive manner, and its simplicity and artlessness gave to it an appearance of truth. The housekeeper was then put into the box, and examined by the counsel for the prisoner. According to the custom, at that time almost universal, of excluding witnesses from court until their testimony was required, she had been kept at a house, near at hand, and had not heard a single word of the trial There was nothing remarkable in her manner or appearance; she might be about thirty-five, or a little more; with regular though not agreeable features, and an air perfectly free from embarrassment. She repeated, almost in the prisoner's own words, the story that he had told of his having called her up, and her having accompanied him to his room, adding that, after leasing him, she had retired to her own room, and been awakened by the man-servant in the morning, with an account of the traveller's death. She had now to undergo a cross examination; and I may as well state here, that which, though not known to me till afterwards, will assist the reader in understanding the following scene.

The counsel for the prosecution had, in his own mind attached considerable importance to the circumstance mentioned by the witness who saw the light, that while the prisoner and the housekeeper were in the room of the former, something like a door had intervened between the candle and the window, which was totally irreconcilable with the appearance of the room when examined; and he had half persuaded himself, that there must be a secret closet which had escaped the search of the officers of justice, the opening of which would account for the appearance alluded to, and the existence of which had so mysteriously disappeared.—His object, therefore, was to obtain from the house-keeper (the only person except the prisoner, who could give any clue to this,) such information as he could get without alarming her by any direct inquiry on the subject, which, as she could not help seeing its importance, would have led her at once to a positive denial. He knew, moreover, that as she had not been in court, she could not know how much or how little the inquiry had brought to light: and by himself treating the matter as immaterial, he might lead her to consider it so also, and by that means draw forth all that she knew After some few unimportant questions, he asked her, in a tone and manner calculated rather to awaken confidence than to excite distrust.—

During the time you were in Mr. Smith's room, you stated that the candle stood on the table, in the centre of the room?—Yes.

Was the closet, or cupboard, or whatever you call it, opened once or twice, while it stood there?—A pause: no answer.

I will call it to your recollection: after Mr. Smith had taken the medicine out of the closet, did he shut the door, or did it remain open?—He shut it.

Then it was opened again for the purpose of replacing the bottle, was it?—It was.

Do you recollect how long it was open the last time?—Not above a minute.

The door, when opened, would be exactly between the light and the window, would it not?—It would.

I forget whether you said the closet was on the right or left hand side of the window?—The left.

Would the door of the closet make any noise in opening?—None.

Can you speak positively to that fact? Have you ever opened it yourself, or only seen Mr. Smith open it?—I never opened it myself.

Did you never keep the key?—Never.

Who did!—Mr. Smith always.

At this moment the witness chanced to turn her eyes towards the spot where the prisoner stood, and the effect was almost electrical. A cold damp sweat stood upon his brow, and his face had lost all its colour; he appeared a living image of death. She no sooner saw him than she shrieked and fainted. The consequences of her answers flashed across her mind. She had been so thoroughly deceived by the manner of the advocate, and by the little importance he had seemed to attach to her statements, that she had been led on by one question to another, till she had told him all that he wanted to know.—A medical man was immediately directed to attend to her; and during the interval occasioned by this interruption to the proceedings, the solicitor for the prosecution left the court.

In a short time the gentleman who had attended the witness returned into court, and stated that it was impossible that she could at present resume her place in the box, and suggested that it would be much better to allow her to wait for an hour or two. It was now about twelve in the day: and Lord Mansfield, having directed that the jury should be accommodated with a room where they could be kept by themselves, adjourned the court for two hours. The prisoner was taken back to gaol, and the witness to an apartment in the gaoler's house; and strict orders were given that she should be allowed to communicate with no one, except in the presence and hearing of the physician. It was between four and five o'clock when the judge resumed his seat upon the bench, the prisoner his station at the bar, and the housekeeper hers in the witness box: the court in the interval had remained crowded with the spectators, scarce one of whom had left his place, lest during his absence it should be seized by some one else.

The cross-examining counsel then addressed the witness—I have very few more questions to ask of you: but beware that you answer them truly, for your own life hangs upon a thread.

Do you know this stopper?—I do.

To whom does it belong?—To Mr Smith.

When did you see it last?—On the night of Mr. Thompson's death

At this moment the solicitor for the prosecution entered the court, bringing with him upon a tray, a watch, two money bags, a jewel-case, a pocket book, and a bottle of the same manufacture as the stopper, and having a cork in it; some other articles there were on it, not material to my story. The tray was placed on the table in sight of the prisoner and the witness; and from that moment not a doubt remained in the mind of any man of the guilt of the prisoner.

A few words will bring my tale to its close. The house where the murder had been committed was between nine and ten miles distant. The solicitor, as soon as the cross examination of the housekeeper had discovered the existence of the closet, and its situation, had set off on horseback, with two sheriff's officers, and, after pulling down part of the wall of the house, had detected this important place of concealment Their search was well rewarded, the whole of the property belonging to Mr. Thompson was found there,

amounting, in value to some thousand pounds; and to leave no room for doubt, a bottle was discovered which the medical men instantly pronounced to contain the very identical poison which had caused the death of the unfortunate Thomson. The result is too obvious to need explanation.

The case presents the perhaps unparallelled instance of a man accused of murder, the evidence against whom was so slight as to induce the judge and jury to concur in a verdict of acquittal; but who, persisting in calling a witness to prove his innocence, was, upon the testimony of that very witness, *convicted and executed.*

Maryland Gazette.

ANNAPOLIS:
Thursday, April 10, 1834.

Christians are invited to unite in a FAIR to be held at Cedar Park, on the 20th of May next, for the purpose of giving a college education in Edinburg, Scotland, to two young men chosen by the Governor of Liberia as best fitted to become principals in a High School, and for other purposes connected with the education of the Colony.

Cedar Park, April 5d, 1834.

Dr. John B. Wells, Assistant Surgeon U. S. Army, left us yesterday for his post, Fort Pike, Louisiana. Our good wishes attend him.

CITY ELECTION.

The following persons were elected on Monday last for the City Corporation.

For Mayor.

Dr. Dennis Claude,	117

For Recorder.

Wm. Harwood, of Richd.	144

For Aldermen.

Alexander Randall,	147
Nicholas Brewer,	143
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For the Maryland Gazette.

EDUCATION IN LIBERIA.

The Colony of Liberia was founded fourteen years since, on the western coast of Africa, by several benevolent citizens of the United States, for the four following distinct purposes, (either one of which would seem to entitle it to the patronage of this nation;) purposes which have never been varied from, nor lost sight of for a moment by the American Colonization Society. First, It was proposed to provide an asylum for the liberated slaves, and other free people of colour of these states, wherein they might enjoy *those* privileges of freemen, for which, in this country, their Creator himself has disqualified them. Second, To remove from our beloved country the reproach of having within her bosom a degraded class of inhabitants which must ever continue corrupting and corrupted while within her borders. Third, To offer an effectual means of checking the horrid traffic of the slave trade, the history of which displays the most detestable mass of crime to be found in the annals of human nature. Fourth, To found, build up and adorn there "a city set on a hill," which shall be the light of the savage nations, offering to their immediate contemplation the practical illustration of christian principles in the novel and beautiful spectacle of a community of men restored, at the distance of four thousand miles, to the same country whence they had been torn, enriched by the benefactions of their masters with the blessings of civilization and christianity. That these noble designs have been fostered by the smiles of an approving Providence, needs no other evidence than to run the eye over a file of the Liberia Herald, a paper edited and printed by [illegible] slaves in Monrovia.

That the first object of our society [illegible] already wonderfully accomplished, is repeatedly testified by unexceptionable witnesses. Statements from our g[illegible] countrymen Captains Nicholson, [illegible], Kennedy, and Voorhees, bear ample testimony to the prosperity and general good conduct of our Colonists, are before the public—and who among us will suggest a doubt of the fidelity of their reports?

The second object, to remove a stain from the character of our beloved country, has been effected just in the proportion that the scheme of colonizing the people of colour has been adopted, and supported by the American people, and when this country shall be willing, unanimously to adopt it, then the reproach will soon be perfectly taken away.

The third object has been as far effected, according to reports made both by British and American naval officers, as the influence of Liberia could possibly effect it. The slave trade is at all events checked for a hundred miles, and could we line the coast with colonies it must entirely cease.

The fourth and greatest object, to christianize Africa, we have yet to consider, and to shew how far the colony is worthy of the support of all christians. Upon this ground I beg leave to draw the attention of my readers to the opinion of a very distinguished Minister of the Gospel, who has resided for many years in the south of Africa, and is the superintendant of *all* the missionary stations in that region, which are in connection with the London Missionary Society. Writing, (under date, Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope, May 2d, 1833,) upon missionary subjects, to the Society for Inquiry on Missions of the Theological Seminary, Princeton, New Jersey, he says:—"So far as our plans for the future improvement of Africa are concerned, I regard this settlement (Liberia,) as full of promise to this unhappy continent. *Half a dozen such Colonies, conducted on christian principles, might be the means, under the divine blessing, of regenerating this degraded quarter of the globe.* Every prospective measure for the improvement of Africa must have its seminal principles of good government: and no better plan can be devised for laying the foundation of christian governments than that which this new settlement presents.—Properly conducted, your new colony may become an extensive empire, which may be the means of shedding civilization and peace over a vast portion of this divided and distracted continent. From some hints I have seen in the English papers, I perceive that you will have some difficulties to encounter in the prosecution of your present plan. It is the fate of every good plan for the melioration of the human race to be opposed, particularly at its commencement: and the virulence of the opposition is generally in proportion to the excellence of the plan proposed. But we have this to encourage us in the pursuit of a good object, that it must in the end triumph.

"And again, as I do not see any American publications at the Cape of Good Hope: and as all the information I have [illegible] is doing on your side of the water is [illegible] notices of American affairs I can get [illegible] the English papers— but I say on this subject it is to be remembered as spoken under correction.—But with the information I have, I would suggest whether it would not be well to give the whole of the undertaking a religious character, and to excite the religious and benevolent portion of the black people to unite in it for the purpose of evangelizing and civilizing Africa. If [illegible] settlement is to be so conducted as to answer the expectations to which it gives rise, to recommend its board you can never have the management of its affairs, and I begin to operate on *efficient* [illegible] system of education. I believe immediately around the new settlement should be at *once* supplied with Missionaries. Missionary stations should be formed at convenient distances from each other, so as to admit of a communication between them. And with a faithful and able Missionary at each station, you should have schoolmasters, and mechanics, with all the apparatus necessary for the attainment of the object you propose. In this way you may evangelize and civilize one circle after another, till you have brought a vast portion of the African continent within the pale of the Christian church and the civilized world."

To the letter itself I would refer my readers for highly interesting information which might stimulate them to promote the object which I have at present in view, namely, to obtain their favour and assistance to the efforts of a society of ladies who are labouring to raise funds for the establishment of a High School in Liberia for the purpose of educating Teachers, Missionaries, Legislators, &c. in sufficient numbers to supply the continued line of Colonies with which we hope in succession to fortify the whole western coast against the slave trade, and to open a highway for our God into all the deserts and wildernesses of Central Africa.

Communicated for the Maryland Gazette.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE HONORABLE CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON.

[Continued.]

Having made mention of the painting in preparation by Sully, of Mr. Carroll, I have been informed that it is now in the Senate Chamber of this state. While I see the portrait, which I [illegible] the first opportunity that is afforded me for the purpose, I will endeavour to communicate my thoughts on the subject. It certainly is the design of a gifted artist; and should it sustain the celebrity he has already acquired, it will doubtless be an ornament to a room where one of the most interesting events recorded in history occurred, the resignation of a successful general of his commission. It seems in speaking of these revolutionary worthies, the association between them is so striking, that an allusion to one involves that of the other.—In diverting to Mr. Carroll's legislative life, we find that he was ever for wholesome measures, rather than popular acts. Yet, when the liberties of the people were at stake, he was always found arrayed on their side. This is evinced in the different scenes we have described. He was their champion, and defended their rights by the most energetic doctrines. Liberties thus protected from the ruthless hand of power, were preserved unimpaired. The fetters of thraldom were severed by that band of patriots, of whom Mr. Carroll was not the least. Though he did not, literally, fight and bleed 'in freedom's cause,' yet he by his wisdom in council, and the ampleness of his patrimony, rendered valuable services to his country. It has been bruited that Mr. Carroll delayed signing the Declaration of Independence until the final moment of its completion. Should this be the case, it can, perhaps, be accounted for upon other principles than the motives ascribed to him. The Declaration of Independence was, it appears, but newly agitated, when Mr. Carroll, in conjunction with Bishop, or Archbishop Carroll, Dr. Franklin, and the late honourable Samuel Chase of Baltimore, despatched on an highly important embassay, which was to form a treaty of amity, with the Canadian or frontier settlements; or in other language to intercede with them to preserve, during the war about to be waged with violence, a strict neutrality, considering them as the Americans did their brethren. Thus then, we find Mr. Carroll conducting a mission of vital interest to the Colonies. And although he did not succeed with his compatriots in effecting the object for which he was sent, yet it could not have been for want of address and talent, since he possessed both in a happy degree. It must, independent of this, be recollected that it was not Mr. Carroll alone that failed in this enterprise, but likewise his equally talented associates.

TACITUS.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 4, 1834.

The house resumed the consideration of the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means on the subject of the Deposites, when

Mr. Mason of Virginia after some brief prefatory remarks, moved the Previous Question.

The question whether that motion was seconded by the house, (which it must be by a majority, or it fails,) the members passed between tellers, and the vote stood as follows: Ayes 114, Noes 105.

So the motion was seconded.

Mr. Selden rose and called the attention of the chair to the 22d rule of order, which forbids any member to vote on a question in which he is personally interested, and stated that several members of the house were stockholders in the Banks which had been selected to [illegible] the Deposites. The question was [illegible] to have *from several parts of the country.*

The Chair decided that no question could be introduced, nor question of order discussed, until the vote on the previous question had been taken: inasmuch as the house, by supporting the motion for the previous question, had determined that the question should at once be put.

Mr. Rencher inquired what the main question would be?

The Chair replied that it would be on the adoption of the resolutions reported by the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Rencher inquired, whether, if the previous question should be adopted, it would not cut off the amendment moved by the gentleman from Georgia, (Mr. Wilde,) (which declares the reasons given by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the removal of the deposites, insufficient and unsatisfactory.)

The Chair replied it would.

Mr. Wilde inquired whether, should the previous question pass, it would be in order to demand a division of the question, so as to have a separate vote on each of the resolutions reported?

The Chair replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Vance, observing that the question was one of great importance, and the hour now late, moved an adjournment, and demanded the Yeas and Nays. They were ordered and taken, and stood as follows: Yeas 103, Nays 119. So the house refused to adjourn.

Mr. Chilton now moved to lay the first resolution reported by the committee of ways and means on the table.

Mr. Chilton having demanded the Yeas and Nays, they were taken, and resulted as follows: Yeas 82, Nays 136.

So the house refused to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Wilde now made an appeal to the courtesy of the house, and expressed his desire to have the Yeas and Nays on the direct question of the amendment he had offered. Neither he nor his friends wished further debate.

The Chair replied that it would require the unanimous consent of the house.

Mr. Polk objected.

Mr. Foster demanded the Yeas and Nays on the question, whether Mr. Wilde's request should be granted.

The Chair again stated that it required the unanimous consent, and [illegible] had been [illegible] it could not be put.

Mr. Polk now moved to lay the 2d, 3d and 4th resolutions reported by the committee of ways and means upon the table.

Mr. Davenport called for the reading of the resolutions, and they were read.

Mr. Barringer wished the question divided, so as first to take the question on laying the 2d and third resolutions only on the table.

It was so divided accordingly; and the question being on laying the 2d and 3d resolutions of the committee of ways and means on the table, Mr. Davenport demanded the Yeas and Nays.

They were taken and stood as follows: Yeas 95, Nays 126.

So the house refused to lay these resolutions on the table.

Mr. Wilde asked if it would be in order to move to suspend the rules of the house, so as to obtain a direct vote by Yeas and Nays on his amendment?

The Chair decided in the negative. The nature of the previous question did not depend on the rules of the house, but on the Lex Parlamentaria, and the suspension of the rules would not affect it.

Mr. Adams inquired whether, after the previous question should have been ordered, it applied to all the resolutions, or only to the first.

The Chair said that the question now was, only whether the main question should be put; when the house had decided this, the main question itself would be susceptible of division, so as to get a separate vote on each resolution.

The question then being—shall the main question now be put? (which cuts off the amendments,) the house decided in the affirmative, Yeas 116, Nays 107.

YEAS—Messrs. John Adams, William Allen, Anthony, Bates, Beale, Bean, Beardsley, Beaumont, John Bell, Blair, Bockee, Bodle, Boon, Bouldin, Brown, Bunch, Bynum, Cambreleng, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chinn, Samuel Clark, Clay, Coffee, Conner, Cramer, Day, Dickerson, Dickinson, Dunlap, Forester, W. K Fuller, Galbraith, Gamble, Gillet, Joseph Hall, T. H. Hall, Halsey, Hamer, Hannegan, Joseph M. Harper, Harrison, Hathaway, Hawkins, Hawes, Henderson, Howell, Hubbard, A. Huntingdon, Jarvis, R. M. Johnson, Noadiah Johnson, Cave Johnson, Seaborn Jones, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Kinnard, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Lawrence, Luke Lee, Thomas Lee, Leavitt, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, A. Mann, Jr. Joel K. Mann, Mardis, John Y. Mason, Moses Mason, Jr. McIntyre, McKay, McKinley, McLene, McVean, Miller, Henry Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, Muhlenberg, Murphy, Osgood, Page, Parks, Parker, Paterson, Dutee J. Pearce, Peyton, Franklin Pierce, Pierson, Plummer, Polk, Pope, Schenck, Shinn, Charles Slade, Smith, Speight, Standifer, Stoddert, Sutherland, William Taylor, Francis Thomas, Thomson, Turrill, Vanderpoel, Wagner, Ward, Wardwell, Wayne, Webster, Whallon — 116.

NAYS—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, Heman Allen, John J. Allen, Chilton Allan, Archer, Ashley, Banks, Barber, Barnitz, Barringer, Baylies, Beaty, James M. Bell, Binney, Briggs, Bull, Burd, Burges, Cage, Campbell, Chambers, Chilton, Choate, Clairborne, William Clark, Clayton, Clowney, Corwin, Coulter, Crane, Crockett, Darlington, W. R. Davis, A. Davis, Davenport, Deberry, Deming, Denny, Dennis, Dickson, Duncan, Ellsworth Evans, Edw. Everett, Horace Everett, Ewing, Felder, Fillmore, Foot, Foster, Thilo C. Fuller, Fulton, Gholson, Gordon, Graham, Grayson, Grennell, Griffin, Hiland Hall, Hard, Hardin, Janies Harper, Hazeltine, Heath, Jabez W. Huntington, Inge, Jackson, William C. Johnson, King, Lay, Lincoln, Martindale, Marshall, McCarty, McComas, McDuffie, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Moore, Pinckney, Potts, Ramsey, Reed, Rencher, Selden, William B. Shepard, A. H. Sheperd, Wm. Slade, Sloan, Spangler, Stewart, Wm. P. Taylor, Philemon Thomas, Tompkins, Turner, Tweedy, Vance, Vinton, Watmough, E. D. White, Frederick Whittlesey, Elisha Whittlesey, Wilde, Williams, Wilson, Young.—107.

So the House determined that the Main Question should now be put.

The Main Question was then put, viz: will this house concur with the committee of ways and means in the resolutions reported by them to this house?

Mr. Wilde demanded that the question should be divided, so as to take a vote seperately on each resolution.

It was divided accordingly: and put, first, upon concurring in the first of the resolutions reported; viz:

'*Resolved*, That the Bank of the United States ought not to be rechartered.'

The question was decided by yeas and nays as follows: Yeas 135, Nays 82.

YEAS—Messrs. John Adams, Wm. Allen, Anthony, Archer, Beale, Bean, Beardsley, Beaumont, John Bell, Blair, Bockee, Boon, Bouldin, Brown, Bunch, Bynum, Cambreling, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chinn, Claiborne, S Clarke, Clay, Clayton, Clowney, Coffee, Connor, Cramer, W. R Davis, Davenport, Day, P. Dickerson, Dunlap, Felder, Forester, Foster, W. K. Fuller, Fulton, Galbraith, Gholson, Gillet, Gilmer, Gordon, Grayson, Griffin, Joseph Hall, Thomas H. Hall, Halsey, Hamer, Hannegan, J. M. Harper, Harrison, Hathway, Hawkins, Hawes, Heath, Henderson, Howell, Hubbard, Abel Huntington, Inge, Jarvis, R. M Johnson, Nodiah Johnson, Cave Johnson, Seaborn Jones, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Kinnard, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Lawrence, G. W. Lay, L. Lee, T. Lee, Leavitt, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, A. Mann, jr., J. K. Mann, Mardis, John Y. Mason, Moses Mason, jr., McIntire, McKey, McKinley, McLane, McVean, Miller, Henry Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, Muhlenberg, Murphy, Osgood, Page, Parks, Parker, Patterson, Pearce, Peyton, Pierce, Pierson, Pinckney, Plummer, Polk, Rencher, Schenck, Schley, Schinn, Smith, Speight, Standifer, Stoddert, Sutherland, W. Taylor, W. P. Taylor, F. Thomas, Thomson, Turner, Turrill, Venderpoel, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Wayne, Webster, Whallon—135.

NAYS—Messrs. John Quincy Adams, H. Allen, John J. Allen, Chilton Allan, Ashley, Banks, Barber, Barnitz, Barringer, Baylies, Beaty, James M. Bell, Binney, Briggs, Bull, Burges, Cage, Chambers, Chilton, Choate, William Clark, Corwin, Coulter, Crane, Crockett, Darlington, Amos Davis, Deberry, Deming, Denny, Dennis, Dickson, Duncan, Ellsworth, Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Fillmore, Foot, Philo C. Fuller, James Graham, George Grennell, Hiland Hall, Gideon Hard, Hardin, James Harper, Hazeltine, Jabez W. Huntington, Jackson, William Cost Johnson, Lincoln, Martindale, Marshall, McCarty, McComas, McDuffie, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Moor, Pope, Potts, Reed, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, W. Slade, Sloane, Spangler, Philemon Thomas, Tompkins, Tweedy, Vance, Vinton, Watmough, E. D. White, Frederick Waittlesey, Elisha Whittlesey, Wilde, Williams, Wilson, Young—82.

So the house concurred in the first resolution.

The second resolution was then read as follows:

'2. *Resolved*, That the public deposites ought not to be restored to the Bank of the United States.'

And decided by yeas and nays as follow: Yeas 119, Nays 104.

YEAS—Messrs. John Adams, William Allen, Anthony, Beale, Bean, Beardsley, Beaumont, John Bell, Blair, Bockee, Boon, Bouldin, Brown, Bunch, Bynum, Cambreling, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chinn, Samuel Clark, Clay, Coffee, Conner, Cramer Day, Dickerson, Dickson, Dunlap, Forester, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, Gillet, Gilmer, Joseph Hall, Thos. H. Hall, Halsey, Hamer, Hannegan, Joseph M. Harper, Harrison, Hathaway, Hawkins, Hawes, Henderson, Howell, Hubbard, Abel Huntington, Inge, Jarvis R. M. Johnson, Noadiah Johnson, Cave Johnson, Seborne Jones, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Kinnard, Lane, Lansing, Laporte Lawrence, Luke Lee, Thomas Lee, Leavit, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, Abijah Mann, Joel K. Mann, Mardis, John Y. Mason, Moses Mason, McCarty, McIntire, McKay, McKinley McLane, McVean, Miller, Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, Muhlenberg, Murphy, Osgood, Page, Parks, Parker, Patterson, Dutee J. Pearce, Peyton, Franklin Pierce, Pierson, Plummer, Polk, Pope, Schenck, Schley, Shinn, Charles Slade, Smith, Speight, Standifer, Stoddert, Sutherland, William Taylor, Francis Thomas, Thomson, Turrill, Vanderpole, Wagner, Ward, Wardwell, Wayne, Webster, Whallon—119.

NAYS—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Heman Allen, John J. Allen, Chilton Allen, Archer, Ashley, Banks, Barber, Barnitz, Barringer, Baylies, Beaty, James M. Bell, Binney, Briggs, Bull, Bard, Cage, Campbell, Chambers, Chilton, Choate, Clairborne, William Clark Clayton, Clowney, Corwin, Coulter, Crane, Crockett, Darlington, Warren R. Davis, Amos Davis, Davenport, Deberry, Deming, Denny, Dennis, Dickson, Duncan, Ellsworth, Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett. Ewing, Felder, Fillmore, Foot, Foster, Philo C. Fuller, Fulton, Gholson, Gordon, Graham, Grayson, Grennell, Griffin, Hiland, Hall, Hard, Hardin, James Harper, Hazeltine, Heath, J. W. Huntingdon, Jackson, Wm. C. Johnson, King, George W. Lay, Lincoln, Martindale, Marshall, McComan, McDuffie, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Moore, Pinckney, Potts, jr. Ramsey, Reed, Rencher, Selden, William B. Sheppard, A. H. Shepard, William Slade, Sloane, Stewart, Wm. P. Taylor, Philemon Thomas, Tompkins, Turner, Tweedy, Vance, Vinton, Watmough, Edward D White, Frederick Whittlesey, Elisha Whittlesey, Wilde, Williams, Wilson, Young—105.

The third resolution was then agreed to as follows, by Yeas and Nays—Yeas, 117; Nays 105.

YEAS—Messrs. John Adams, Wm. Allen, Anthony, Beale, Bean, Beardsley, Beaumont, John Bell, Blair, Bockee, Boon, Bouldin, Brown, Bunch, Bynum, Cambreleng, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chinn, Samuel Clark, Clay, Coffee, Connor, Cramer, Day, Philemon Dickerson, David W. Dickinson, Dunlap, Forester, William K. Fuller, Galbraith, Gillet, Gilmer, Joseph Hall, Thomas H. Hall, Halsey, Hamer, Hannegan, Joseph M. Harper, Harrison, Hathaway, Hawkins, Hawes, Henderson, Howell, Hubbard, Abel Huntington, Inge, Jarvis, Richard M. Johnson, Noadiah Johnson, Cave Johnson, Seaborn Jones, Benjamin Jones, Kavanagh, Kinnard, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Lawrence, Luke Lee, Thomas Lee, Leavitt, Loyall, Lucas, Lyon, Lytle, Abijah Mann, Mardis, Joel K. Mann, John Y. Mason, Moses Mason, McCarty, McIntire, McKay, McKinley, McLene, McVean, Miller, Henry Mitchell, Robert Mitchell, Muhlenberg, Murphy, Osgood, Page, Parks, Parker, Patterson, Dutee J. Pearce, Peyton, Franklin Pierce, Pierson, Plummer, Polk, Pope, Shenck, Schley, Shinn, Charles Slade, Smith, Speight, Standifer, Stoddert, Sutherland, William Taylor, Francis Thomas, Thomson, Turrill, Vanderpoel, Van Houten, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Wayne, Webster, Whallon—117.

NAYS—Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Heman Allen, John J. Allen, Chilton Allan, Archer, Ashley, Banks, Barber, Barnitz, Barringer, Baylies, Beaty, James M. Bell, Binney, Briggs, Bull, Burd, Burges, Cage, Campbell, Chambers, Chilton, Choate, Claiborne, William Clark, Clayton, Clowney, Corwin, Coulter, Crane, Crockett, Darlington, Warren R. Davis, Amos Davis, Davenport, Deberry, Deming, Denny, Dennis, Dickson, Duncan, Ellsworth, Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Ewing, Felder, Fillmore, Foot, Foster, Philo C. Fuller, Fulton, Gholson, Gordon, Graham, Grayson, Grennell, Griffin, Hiland, Hall, Heard Hardin, James Harper, Hazeltine, Heath, Jabez W. Huntington, Jackson, William C. Johnson, King, George W. Lay, Lincoln, Martindale, Marshall, McComas, McDuffie, McKennan, Milligan, Mercer, Moore, Pinckney, Potts, Ramsey, Reed, Rencher, Selden, William B. Shepard, Augustine H. Shepperd, William Slade, Sloane, Spangler, Stowart, William P. Taylor, Philemon Thomas, Tompkins, Turner, Tweedy, Vance, Vinton, Watmough, Edward D. White, Frederick Whittlesey, Elisha Whittlesey, Wilde, Williams, Wilson, Young—104.

The following is the third resolution:

'3. *Resolved*, That the State Banks ought to be continued as the places of deposite of the public money, and that it is expedient for Congress to make further provision by law, prescribing the mode of selection, the securities to be taken, and the manner and terms on which they are to be employed.'

The fourth was then read as follows:

'4. *Resolved*, That for the purpose of ascertaining, as far as practicable, the cause of the commercial embarrassments and distress complained of by numerous citizens of the United States, in sundry memorials which have been presented to Congress at the present session, and of inquiring whether the charter of the Bank of the United States has been violated, and also what corruptions and abuses have existed in its management; whether it has used its corporate power, or money to control the press, to interfere in politics, or influence elections, and whether it has had any agency through its management or money, in producing the existing pressure, a select committee be appointed to inspect the books and examine into the proceedings of the said Bank, who shall report whether the provisions of the charter have been violated or not, and also what abuses, corruptions or malpractises have existed in the management of said Bank, and that the said committee be authorised to send for persons and papers, and to summon and examine witnesses on oath, and to examine into the affairs of the Bank and branches; and they are further authorised to visit the principal Bank, or any of its branches, for the purpose of inspecting the books, correspondence, accounts, and other papers connected with its management or business; and that the said Committee be required to report the result of such investig-

together with the evidence they may take, as early a day as practicable."
And decided by Yeas and Nays as follows:
174, Nays 41.
YEAS.—Messrs. John Adams, H. Allen, John J. Allen, William Allen, Archer, Ashe, Barringer, Baylies, Beale, Bean, Beardsley, Beaumont, John Bell, James M. Bell, Bethune, Bockee, Bodle, Boon, Bouldin, Briggs, Brown, Bunch, Burges, Bynum, Cage, Campbell, Carmichael, Carr, Casey, Chaney, Chinn, Claiborne, Samuel Clark, Wm. Clark, Clay, Clowney, Coffee, Connor, Corwin, Coulter, Cramer, W. R. Davis, Davenport, Day, Deberry, Deming, Dennis, P. Dickerson, D. W. Dickinson, Duncan, Dunlap, H. Everett, Ewing, Felder, Filmore, Foot, Foster, Foster, P. C. Fuller, Wm. K. Fuller, Fulton, Galbraith, Gholson, Gillet, Gordon, Graham, Grayson, Grennell, Jr. J. Hall, H. Hall, T. H. Hall, Halsey, Hamer, Hannegan, Harlin, J. M. Harper, James Harper, Harris, Hathaway, Hawkins, Hawes, Heath, Howell, Hubbard, Jackson, Huntington, Inge, Ivey, William Cost Johnson, R. M. Johnson, N. Johnson, Cave Johnson, S. Jones, B. Jones, Kavanagh, King, Kinnard, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, Lawrence, G. W. Lay, L. Lay, T. Lee, Leavitt, Layall, Lucas, Lyon, Mann, A. Mann, J. K. Mann, Martindale, Martin, J. Y. Mason, Moses Mason, McCarter, McComas, McIntire, McKay, McKinley, McLene, McVean, Miller, H. Mitchell, R. Mitchell, Moore, Muhlenberg, Osgood, Page, Parks, Parker, D. J. Pearce, Peyton, F. Pierce, Pierson, Plummer, Polk, Pope, Ramsey, Reacher, Schenk, Schley, Selden, A. Shepperd, Shinn, Wm. Slade, Charles Slade, Sloane, Smith, Spangler, Speight, Spriggs, Stewart, Stoudert, Sutherland, Taylor, Wm. P. Taylor, F. Thomas, Thomas, Thomson, Turner, Turrill, Vanderpool, Vinton, Wagener, Ward, Wardwell, Wayne, Webster, Whallon, F. Whittlesey, E. Whittlesey, Wilde, Wilson—174.
NAYS—Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Chilton Allen, Anthony, Banks, Barber, Brantz, Beaty, Bailey, Bard, Chambers, Chilton, Choate, Clifton, Crane, Crockett, Darlington, Amos Davis, Denny, J. Dickson, Evans, E. Everett, Gilmer, Hard, Hazeltine, Henderson, Holcombe, Marshall, McDuffie, McKennan, McSweer, Mulligan, Murphy, Pinckney, Potts, Powell, W. B. Shepard, Tompkins, Tweedy, Vance, Watmough, Williams, Young.—41
So the house concurred in the fourth resolution.
Mr. Polk moved that the committee consist of seven members; which was agreed to.
Mr. Wilde asked consent to offer a 5th resolution, declaring the reasons offered by the Secretary insufficient and unsatisfactory.
Objection being made, he moved to suspend the rules.
Mr. Polk thereupon moved to adjourn—on which Mr Wilde demanded the Yeas and Nays, which were taken as follows—Yeas 123, Nays 70.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel County court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, land and tenements of Richard Estep, at suit of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, and Joseph Todhunter and others, to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution all the interest, right, property and demand, both at law and equity, of Richard Estep in and to the following tracts or parcels of land, as follows, viz: a tract or parcel of land called "Porter's Manor," where on the said Richard Estep now resides, containing Four Hundred and Ten Acres of land, more or less;—Also one other tract of land called "Wrighton," containing One Hundred and Forty Five Acres of land more or less;—Also a House and Lot in the Village of Annapolis;—Also one other Store House and Lot in said Village;—And a tract of land called "Waterford," containing One Hundred Acres of land more or less; and I hereby give notice, that on THURSDAY the first day of May, at the court house door in the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder all the interest in said lands to which said Richard Estep may be entitled, for the satisfaction of said debts due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
R. WELCH of Ben. Sheriff.
April 10. A. A. county.

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

For the Literature and Charities in the States of Delaware, South Carolina and Louisiana.
CLASS, No. 8, for 1834,
To be drawn at Wilmington (Del.) on TUESDAY, April 15, 1834.
Capital 70,100 Dollars—11 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$20.000
1	prize of	6,000
1	prize of	5,000
1	prize of	8,000
1	prize of	1,612
10	prizes of	1,000
20	prizes of	500
20	prizes of	300
100	prizes of	150
128	prizes of	50
128	prizes of	30
128	prizes of	20
136	prizes of	12
176	prizes of	6
11	prizes amounting to	70,100 DOLLARS!!

Tickets $5—*Halves* 2 50—*Quarters* $1 25.
Tickets and shares for sale at
DUBOIS' LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE,
(Church Street, Annapolis.)

NOTICE.

A MEETING of the Commissioners of Primary Schools, for Anne Arundel county, will be held on TUESDAY the 22d inst. at 4 o'clock P. M. at the Court House, in this city.
JOHN RIDOUT, Sec'y.
April 10—tm.

CASH.

CASH will be given by the writer for several Negroes, men hands, for life, or for terms of years, to settle on a farm near Annapolis. Enquire of the Printer.
April 10.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the high court of chancery, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Edward Waters, and Honor his wife, at suit of Ebenezer Fish, and Sarah his wife, I have seized and levied upon all that tract or part of a tract or parcel of land whereon the said Edward Waters now resides, called, "Part of Waters' Lot," containing One Hundred Acres of Land more or less, and I hereby give notice that on THURSDAY the first day of May, at the Court House door in the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said land, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at half past 12 o'clock, terms cash.
R. WELCH of Ben. Sh'ff.
A. A. county.
April 10

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels of Margaret Hall ex'x. of Joseph Hall, at suit of George Wells Jr. for the use of John Glenn, I have executed and levied upon one negro boy by the name of Jacob, and I give notice, that on THURSDAY the first day of May, at the court house door in the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the said boy to the highest bidder, to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock, terms cash.
R. WELCH of Ben. Sh'ff.
A. A. county.
April 10.

AN AFFECTIONATE ADDRESS

To every sincere inquirer after TRUTH: with an appendix, containing the "Renunciation of Popery," by Samuel M. Smith, late a Priest in the Roman Catholic Church. Just received, and for sale by
FRANCIS M. JARBOE.
Price 12½ *cents.*
April 3.

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

THE undersigned respectfully apprises his friends and the public of his having entered into the above business in Church street, (nearly opposite the former Post Office,) where he will be pleased to supply them with any article in his line.
FRANCIS M. JARBOE
F. M. J. has recently opened a well selected lot of SCHOOL BOOKS, among which are the following:—

Folsom's Livy,	Kame's Elements,
Adams' Roman Antiquities,	Whately's Logic,
Tooke's Pantheon,	Paley's Evidences,
Gould's Horace,	Butler's Analogy,
Cooper's Virgil,	Homeri Ilias,
Lacroix's Algebra,	Gaii Institutiones,
Hutton's Mathematics,	Blair's Rhetoric,
Leverett's Juvenal,	Turner's Chemistry,
Legendre's Geometry,	Paley's Moral Philosophy,
Cambridge Mechanics,	Tacitus,
Do. Physics,	Day's Mathematics.
Do. Astronomy,	

April 3.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

THE subscriber will take as an apprentice to the Printing Business, an active and intelligent boy from 12 to 14 years of age.
WILLIAM M'NEIR.
April 3—3w.

LICENSES.

Notice to Traders, Keepers of Ordinaries and others.

THE Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, according to law, hereby cautions all Persons and Bodies Corporate and Politic, whom it may concern, to obtain a LICENSE, or renew the same according to the provisions of the act of 1827, chapter 117, before the 10th day of May next, otherwise they will be subject to the penalty of the said law.
ROBT. WELCH, of Ben.
Sheriff of Anne Arundel co'ty.
April 3, 1834.

April 3, 1834.

CHARLES TIDINGS,
The public's obt. serv't,
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends, and the public, that he has opened a Barber's Shop in the Corner Room of the Spacious Hotel occupied by Mr. James Mills, opposite the Episcopal Church, where he will at all times be prepared to wait upon those who do not shave themselves. He will cut Hair in the latest and most improved fashions, and hopes from his assiduous attention to please those who may give him a call, to merit a share of public patronage.
BARBERS SHOP.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Raphael Neale, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 29th day of November next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of March 1834.
MARY J. NEALE, Adm'x.
April 3.—4w.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the orphans court of St. Mary's county, letters of administration D. B. N. on the personal estate Walter Barber, late of Saint Mary's county of deceased. All persons having claims against the estate of said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them to the subscriber, at or before the 1st day of November 1834, otherwise they will be excluded agreeably to law. Witness my hand and seal this 25th day of March 1834.
RICHARD WAINWRIGHT,
Adm'r. De Bonis Non.
April 3—4w.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.

ANN LAMDIN, opposite the Market-house, offers for sale, a large and well assorted Stock of
DRY GOODS AT AND BELOW COST.
Families are invited to call and supply themselves, as BARGAINS will be given.
Feb 27.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Annapolis on the 31st March, 1834

	A
Lt. Robt. B. Archer.	
	B
Wm. Bryce,	Horace Bright,
Frederick Brown,	C. Birnie, Jr. (4)
Thos. A. Brice,	Gustavus Barber,
Archd. Brewery,	Mary Baker,
Philip G. Byess,	Thos. Birmingham,
Geo. G. Belt,	Jas. B. Brewer,
John Buck,	Wm. C. Beard.
	C
Milton F. Colburn,	Dr. Jos. Carr,
John Carr, (2)	John Campbell,
Thos. R. Cross,	Clonde & Hammond,
Thos. Carroll,	Mary Granger.
H. Colter, Jr.	
	D
Edward Dubois, (17)	F. B. Disney,
Thos. H. Dorsey,	Jno. Durwood,
Mrs. A. E. Duvall,	Dr. G. Duvall,
Col. Jno. Done,	Roderick Dorsey,
Jno. W. Davis,	Dr. Duvall.
Ed. Dorsey of Rd.	
	F
Jacob Fresh,	Jno. Field.
	G
Benj. Gaither,	Jacob Gominger.
States L. Gist,	
	H
Dr. James Harper, (5)	Jesse Hall,
Mrs. Ellen Harper,	Wm. H. Hall,
Ephraim W. Hall,	Jas. Harrison,
Col. Thomas Hood,	Lucy Harrison,
Rachel Hobs,	Hector Humphreys,
Nathan Holmes,	Henry D. Hatton.
	J
Richd. Johnson of Wm.	
	K
Richd. Knighton.	
	L
Dr. T. Lawson,	Jno. Lloyd,
Wm. K. Lancaster,	P. G. Leckleitner, (3)
W. K. Lambden,	Geo. W. Linstead, (2)
Ed. Landemann;	
	M
Dr. Richd. Marriott,	Jos. Mayo, (2)
Hugh McKearney,	H. McNeir, (2)
Gary S. Mercer,	Wm. Murdock, (8)
B. W. Marriott, (3)	Gilbert Murdock, (10)
Mary McKennay,	J. & H. Miller,
P. McCoy,	A. C. Magruder, (3)
	N
Wm. Nicholls,	Ch. Nicodemus.
	P
R. G. Pindle,	Margaret Pheps.
Wm. Price,	
	R
Rebecca Richardson,	Dr. Augustus Riggs.
	S
Chas. Stewart, Esq.	Wm. R. Stuart,
Mr. Stewart,	Peter Sosser,
Sarah Scott,	T. B. Seeny,
Eliza Sewell,	George Shaw, (2)
Dr. Sicard,	
	T
D. H. Tofts,	Roger B. Thomas,
Jno. H. Teller, (9)	Wm. Taylor,
Thos. Taylor,	Sarah J. Taylor,
Mr. Tucker, (Londontown,)	Jos. M. Tate,
	Nathan Tenant.
	W
Richard Welch,	Charles Waters,
Elijah Wells,	Augustavus Wood,
Elijah Williams,	Lucy Ward,
Lucretia Ward,	Benj. Wood,
Thos. Woodfield,	Saml. Withey.

April 3. J. GREEN, P. M.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application to the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Orphans Court of said county, by petition, in writing, of John T. Larmer of said county, stating that he is now in custody for debts he is unable to pay, praying for the benefit of the acts of the general assembly of Maryland passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain them, being annexed thereto, and the said John T. Larmer having satisfied me that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland preceding the time of this application, and the said John T. Larmer having taken the oath for giving up his property as stated in his schedule, and having given security for his appearance at court, I do hereby order and adjudge, that the said John T. Larmer be discharged from confinement, and that he give notice to his creditors, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette once a week for three months before the fourth Monday in October next, to appear before the county court for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said John T. Larmer should not have the benefit of said act and supplements, as prayed. Given under my hand this 14th day of March 1834
GIDEON WHITE.
April 3. 3m.

From the above it will be seen that the undersigned has been compelled to resort to the provisions of the Insolvent Laws of this state, and in order to prevent misrepresentation, he will state the cause which led him to adopt this disagreeable alternative. He became security for an individual at Anne-Arundel county court for a considerable sum of money, since which time the individual alluded to has left the state of Maryland, and the person to whom the debt was due has sued for and obtained judgment against him. The undersigned, therefore, feeling himself totally unable to pay the debt, has been compelled to resort to the above.
J. T. LARMER.
April 3.

NOTICE.

PUBLIC SALE OF LAND.

THE subscriber will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY the 23d April next, at 12 o'clock, at the Court house door in Annapolis, the life estate, of a
TRACT OF LAND,
of Mary Anderson, wife of Thos. B. Anderson, containing about 277 acres, lying about one mile from the Severn river, and about six miles from the city of Annapolis, adjoining the lands of Mrs. Ray, and the Rev. Mr. Aisquith. A description of the Land is deemed unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will no doubt call and see for themselves.
TERMS OF SALE.
Twelve months credit from the day of sale, the purchaser giving bond and security.
DAN. DART.
March 27.

GARDEN SEEDS.

JOHN S. SELBY has just received a large assortment of Fresh Garden Seed from Prince and Son, New York. He will also furnish at short notice,
FRUIT TREES.
of every variety. A catalogue can be seen at his store.
March 6—tf.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans court of Saint Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Edmund Hammett, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of March 1834.
ENOCH HAMMETT, Adm'r.
March 13 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Eleanor Mills, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of February next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of March 1834.
IGNATIUS MORGAN, Ex'r
March 13 4w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of John S. Greenwell, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 27th day of November next, they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of the said estate.—Given under my hand this 12th day of March 1834
JAMES THOMPSON of Basil, Adm'r.
March 20. 4w.

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of two decrees of the court of chancery, the one bearing date the 25th day of July, 1831, and the other the 4th day August, 1831, the subscriber, as trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at James Hunter's Tavern in the city of Annapolis, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 4 o'clock a piece or parcel of Land, called 'Dorsey's Search enlarged,' containing
112 ACRES,
more or less. This Land lately belonged to Nathan Porter, deceased, and is adjoining the tract of land on which Porter's Tavern is built.
The improvements are a LOG HOUSE and STABLE. This land is adapted to clover and plaster, and is sufficiently wooded for its own use. A more minute description is deemed unnecessary, as every one wishing to purchase will make himself acquainted with the premises. The terms of sale are, one tenth of the purchase money in cash, to be paid on the day of sale, or the ratification thereof, and the remainder in three equal instalments of 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest from the day of sale, for the payment of which bonds or notes, with good security, will be required, to bear interest from the day of sale; and upon the chancellor's ratification and the receipt of the purchase money and not before, the subscriber is authorised to execute a deed.
JAMES BOYLE, Trustee.
March 27—ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias issued out of Anne Arundel county court, and to me directed, against the Goods and Chattels, Lands and Tenements, of John Stringer, and also against John Haslip, William Haslip, and George Cook, as securities for the said John Stringer, at the suit of Abner Linthicum, Jr. I have seized and levied upon all that Tract of Land whereon the said John Haslip now resides, called "Food Plenty," containing two hundred acres of Land more or less; also all one other Tract or part of a Tract or parcel of Land, whereon William Haslip now resides, containing one hundred eight and a half acres of Land more or less, also the following Negroes, to wit: Benjamin, Wilson, Washington, John, and Mat, the property of George Cook, Esq. and I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY the 19th day of April next, at the Court house door in the city of Annapolis, I shall proceed to sell the above described property to satisfy the debt due as aforesaid.—Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms Cash.
R. WELCH of Ben. Sh'ff.
A. A. County.
March 27. ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court of Maryland, the subscriber, will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, the 12th of April next, if fair, if not, the next fair day thereafter, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at Wm. Cecil's Tavern in Anne-Arundel county, on the new cut road leading from the Baltimore and Washington Turnpike Road, through the Piney Woods towards Prince George's county, about 13 miles from the city of Baltimore,
A FARM, formerly belonging to John Hazlep, deceased, situate in Anne Arundel county aforesaid, about 12 miles from the city of Baltimore, and within a mile of Cecil's Tavern before mentioned. The Farm containing 150 ACRES of land more or less, 20 ACRES of which or more are in wood, and the soil is represented to be kind for corn and rye, and garden vegetables of every description.
The improvements are a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE AND BARN, a good orchard and a fine spring of water. This property is near to and within sight of the new cut road, and is in the neighbourhood of the Farms of Messrs. William Disney, John Disney, Levin Bell and Benj. Owings.
The terms of sale as prescribed by the decree are, one half cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof by the Chancellor, with interest, and the residue with interest, in twelve months from sale, to be secured by bond with approved security. On the payment of the purchase money a deed conformably to the decree will be made to the purchaser or purchasers thereof.
SAML. I. DONALDSON
March 20.—ts Trustee.

NOTICE.

THE creditors of John Hazlep, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit their claims, with the vouchers thereof, to the Chancery office in Annapolis, within four months from the day of sale of the land described in the aforegoing advertisement.
SAML. I. DONALDSON,
March 20—ts Trustee.
☞ The Maryland Gazette and Maryland Republican at Annapolis will publish this advertisement once a week until the day of sale, and send their accounts for doing so to the Trustee.

A FAMILY OF NEGROES FOR SALE.

A FAMILY of Negroes, consisting of a Woman aged about 38 or 40, and her two sons, one aged about 3 years and the other an infant. The above Negroes are slaves for life. For information enquire at the office of the Maryland Gazette.

THE NEW-YORKER.

UNDER this title, a new Literary Journal, of the largest imperial size, was issued by the subscribers on Saturday, the 22d of March. Its leading features are as follows:
"The New Yorker" is equal in size and execution to any of the literary weeklies of this city, and at the same time afforded at a much lower rate than the cheapest of them.—It will combine more completely than any of its immediate rivals the distinguishing characteristics of a literary journal with those of a regular and systematic chronicle of passing events. In short, it is designed to commend itself as a general newspaper, alike acceptable to the lover of literature, the devotee of business, and the gleaner of intelligence. It will contain—
I. *LITERATURE OF THE DAY*—embracing Reviews of New Publications, Original Tales, Essays, Poems, &c. with selections from the whole range of English and American periodical literature.
II. *GENERAL INTELLIGENCE*—comprising the current news of the day foreign and domestic, whether civil or political—carefully avoiding, however, the least semblance of partisan bias in politics, and confined strictly to the presentation of a general and impartial account of the movements of all parties whatever, without discrimination and without the exhibition of personal preference.
Should their journal receive the approbation and the support of the public, the undersigned pledge themselves to spare neither exertions nor expense to render its literary character and general interest at least equal to those of its cotemporaries; and, whatever may be the measure of their encouragement, they confidently assert that it shall be excelled by few in *quantity* of matter, or in the variety and originality of its contents.
H. GREELEY & CO.
*** The New Yorker has no connection whatever with an ephemeral affair with the same title, which was published last season; but, in order to free 'our good name' from all opprobrium, we hereby agree to send our paper GRATUITOUSLY to all the patrons of that concern for the whole term for which they have paid the publisher thereof.
Office 114 Fulton street.

CONDITIONS.

THE NEW YORKER is published every Saturday morning, on a large imperial sheet, containing twenty four wide and closely printed columns, and forwarded to its patrons, whether in the city or country, at the rate of *TWO DOLLARS* per annum, payable in advance. When payment is delayed till the end of the second quarter, fifty cents will be added.
Any person procuring us six subscribers in the country, and forwarding $10 free of postage, will be entitled to the remainder for his trouble, and in the same proportion for a larger number. Companies uniting in a remittance will be supplied on the same terms.
Postmasters, Booksellers, and General Agents for the circulation of periodicals are respectfully solicited to interest themselves in our behalf, and are hereby assured that they shall in all cases receive the highest remuneration which the low price of our paper will enable us to give.

BRUCE'S NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Printers that they have recently completed a variety of new fonts of letter in the style of the latest European specimens, well calulated for ornamental printing or tasteful display, and making their assortment of *PRINTING TYPES* unrivalled in beauty, extent and variety. A book of Specimens may be obtained at the Foundry, No. 13, Chambers street, near Chatham street. It contains specimens from Twelve Line Pica to Pearl, comprising

45 fonts of Roman	Capitals with Lower Case,		
25 "	Italic	do.	do.
5 "	Title Roman	do.	do.
5 "	Title Italic	do.	do.
5 "	Shaded Roman	do.	do.
17 "	Antique	do.	do.
12 "	Black	do.	do.
5 "	Open Black	do.	do.
2 "	Script	do.	do.
5 "	German Text	do.	do.
2 "	Open Text	do.	do.
25 "	Two line Roman	Capitals, with Figures.	
11 "	Two line Italic Capitals.		
10 "	Shaded Capitals of various kinds.		
6 "	Open do.	do.	
7 "	Italian Capitals and Figures.		

Besides Ornamental Letters, Blacksiope, Music, Lottery Figures, Piece Fractions, Superiors, Astronomical and other Signs, Space Rules, Brass Rules, Ornamental Dashes Long Braces, more than 200 kinds of Borders, and more than 1000 kinds of Cuts and Ornaments for school books, newspapers and scientific works: orders for any of which, or for Composing Sticks, Cases, Chases, &c. will be executed with the utmost promptitude, a large stock being always on hand.

They will also execute orders for Printing Presses, Printing Paper, &c. which they will furnish at the manufacturer's prices.

Printers of newspapers will please publish this advertisement (with this note) three times and receive payment when they purchase four times the amount of their bill from the Foundry. GEO. BRUCE & CO.

New York, March 25, 1834.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES:

Annapolis, March 15th, 1834.

ORDERED, That the Clerk of the Council cause to be published in two News papers in the city of Baltimore, in two News papers in the city of Annapolis, in two News papers in each county where there are two papers published and in one paper in each county where but one paper is published, the act, entitled, "An act making it penal to sell a certain description of property under certain circumstances."

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

Annapolis [illegible] 1834.

IN compliance with the [illegible] I request the Editors of the following News papers, viz: the Republican Gazette, at Annapolis; the Patriot, at Baltimore; the Examiner and [illegible], at Frederick; the Torch Light and Re[illegible] at Hagerstown; the Civilian and Advocate at Cumberland; the Journal and Free Press at Rockville; the Gazette and Republican at Bel-Air, the Banner, at Upper Marlborough; the Republican, at Easton; the Centinel at Port Deposit; the Inquirer at Chestertown; the Times, at Centreville; the Gazette and Whig, at Easton; the Chronicle, at Cambridge; the Herald, at Princess Anne; and the Messenger at Snow Hill; to publish the act designated in said order, once a week for three weeks.

THOS. CULBRETH, Clk.
Of the Council.

ACT.

An act, entitled, an act making it penal to sell a certain description of property, under certain circumstances.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That whenever an action of replevin shall be brought in this State, and the property in dispute shall be any mulatto, negro, or negro slave, it shall not be lawful for either plaintiff or defendant, or any other person, in whose possession such mulatto, negro, or negro slave shall be, to sell such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, until such action of replevin shall first have been determined; and any sale thus made shall be void, unless an order of the Court authorising such sale be first had and obtained.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That every person, his, or her councellors, aiders, or abettors, who shall be duly convicted of selling or transporting such mulatto, negro, or negro slave, beyond the limits of this State, before the final decision of said action of replevin, or without an order of the Court as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the Penitentiary for a period of time not less than two nor more than ten years, to be treated as the in directs; *Provided nevertheless*, this second section shall not extend to any person or persons, who by the finding of the jury in such action of replevin, shall be determined to be the rightful owner or owners of such mulatto, negro, or negro slave.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

March 15, 1834

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed this House the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
LOUIS GASSAWAY, Clk.

BY THE SENATE,

March 15, 1834.

This engrossed bill, the original of which passed the Senate the 15th March, 1834, was this day read and assented to.

By order,
JOS. H. NICHOLSON, Clk.
[L. S.] JAMES THOMAS,

March 27. 3

THE SACRED CLASSICS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements to republish as fast as they are received from England, Series of the standard Theological works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,
OR
CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY.

With an original introductory essay to each author Edited by RICHARD COTTERMOLE, B. D. and the Rev. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

The following is the Advertisement of the London Publisher:

UNIFORM IN SIZE WITH DR. LARDNER'S CYCLOPÆDIA, THE SUNDAY LIBRARY, &c.

PRICE ONLY THREE SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.

On the 1st of January, 1834, will be published Vol. I. of a Series of the Standard Theological Works of England, under the general title of

THE SACRED CLASSICS,

OR, CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY:

With an original Introductory Essay to each Author.

EDITED BY

THE REV. RICH'D. CATTERMOLE, B. D.
AND
THE REV. HENRY STEBBING, M. A.

NO other country is so rich as England in Sacred Literature. Her greatest Poets and Philosophers have shared with her Divines, *in setting forth and establishing* the truths of Revelation; while her Divines have been distinguished alike by the *copiousness* and the depth of their learning.

The soundness of character thus given to the standard Theology of England has, thro' a variety of circumstances, been happily prevented from degenerating into the harshness of scholasticism; and thus the whole series of our '*Sacred Classics*,' is a well of truth and consolation, as open to the general reader as to the most learned student.

It is intended to comprise in this collection, the best works of all the most celebrated writers, whose labours have been devoted to the elucidation and practical enforcement of the principles of revealed truth, whether in their application to the immortal interests of individuals or to the order and well being of society. Treatises on the Doctrines, Morality, and Evidences of Christianity, which have received the permanent stamp of general approbation; select Sermons of the most eminent Divines; the most interesting specimens of Religious Biography; and the choicest examples of Devotional and Sacred Poetry, will succeed each other in the order which may be judged most conducive to the benefit and gratification of the reader.

To the productions of each author, or to each separate production, as the case may seem to require, will be prefixed an Introductory Essay, pointing out their characteristic excellencies; and, in some instances, comprehending a biographical sketch of the Author, with remarks on the state of religion in his times.

It is the desire of the Proprietors, in undertaking 'THE CABINET LIBRARY OF DIVINITY,' to present the collection to the public at such a price, that he who purchases at present the cheapest of ephemeral publications, may, for the same money, possess himself of works which cannot fail to afford him guidance and support in the highest exercises of his faculties, and under every vicissitude of life.

The work will be handsomely printed in Foolscap 8 vo. on good paper, cold-pressed, neatly bound in Morocco Cloth, lettered: and published (in Volumes of about 400 pages each) on the first day of every month,

Price, Three Shillings and Sixpence:

Forming the cheapest series of works ever offered to the public.

The following names of Authors whose works are intended for publication, is submitted in evidence of the impartiality of the selection:—

Jeremy Taylor, Bates, Boyle, Baxter, Owen, Cudworth, Thomas A Kempis, Burnet, Howe, Butler, Wilson, Bunyan, Fenelon, Doddridge, South, Bull, Hammond, Barrow, Tillotson, Sherlock, Jortin, Farindon, Horsley, Hale, Stillingfleet, Porteus, Locke, Leighton, Cave, Chillingworth, Hall, Jewel, Jackson, Flavel, Charnock, Wesley, Skelton, Watts, Lowth, Romaine, Waterland, Whichcote, Balguy, Pearson, Ken, Newton, Stanhope, Whitby, Hammond, Burkitt, Herbert, Doune, Merrick, &c. &c.

Vol. I. (to be published on the 1st of January,) will contain

THE LIBERTY OF PROPHESYING, by Jeremy Taylor—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Richard Cottermole, B. D.

Vol. II. (to be published on the 1st of February) will contain

CAVE'S LIVES OF THE APOSTLES—with Notes, and an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. Henry Stebbing, M. A.

Vol. III. (to be published on the 1st of March) will contain

BATES'S SPIRITUAL PERFECTION, UNFOLDED AND ENFORCED—with an Introductory Essay, by the Rev. John Pye Smith, D. D.

LONDON: John Hatchard and Son; Piccadilly. Whittaker & Co. Ave Maria Lane, Simpkin & Marshall, Stationers' Court: D. A. Talboys, Oxford: J. & J. Deighton, Cambridge: Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh: and J. Cumming, Dublin.

And to be had of every Bookseller throughout the Kingdom. March 4th, 1834

The English copy will cost, in England, about ten dollars. We propose to issue the American edition, under the superintendence of a learned American clergyman, in weekly numbers, on a single sheet of superfine paper, giving ninety-six large 12 mo. pages, to be folded and stitched, and covered with strong envelope paper, at the rate of five dollars per annum.

DUFF GREEN.

March 27.

NOTICE.

THE commissioners for Anne Arundel county will meet at the court house in the city of Annapolis on TUESDAY the 22d day of April next, for the purpose of hearing appeals and making transfers, and transacting the ordinary business of the Levy court.

By order,
R. J. COWMAN, Clk.

March 1[illegible]—3m.

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne Arundel County Orphans Court, February 11th, 1834.

ON application by petition of Jesse Wheat, administrator of Jonathan Sappington, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the newspapers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L. BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills, A. A. County.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Jonathan Sappington, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 11th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of February 1834.

JESSE WHEAT, Adm'r.

Feb. 27. 6w

STATE OF MARYLAND, SC.

Anne-Arundel County, Orphans Court, February 13th 1834.

ON application by petition of James S. Owens, executor of the last will and testament of Matthew Hardisty, late of Anne Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered that he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of six successive weeks, in one of the news papers printed in Annapolis.

SAM'L BROWN, Junr.
Reg. Wills A. A. county.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber of Anne Arundel county, hath obtained from the Orphans Court of Anne Arundel county, in Maryland, letters-testamentary on the personal estate of Matthew Hardisty, late of said county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 18th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of February 1834.

JAMES S. OWENS, Ex'r.

Feb. 20.—6w

BALTIMORE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE subscriber has received from the President and Directors of this Company the appointment of AGENT for the city of Annapolis.

Its capital is Fifty Thousand Dollars, and the company intends to execute the following business:

1st. *Insurance on Lives.*
2d. *Purchase and Sale of Annuities.*
3d. *Receiving Endowments.*
4th. *Receiving Money in Trust.*
5th. *The Management of Trust Estates.*

Applications made to the subscriber at his Office in West street, opposite the Farmers Bank of Maryland, will be promptly attended to.

SOMERVILLE PINKNEY.

November 28.

NOTICE

I WILL sell my Farm on South River, at Private Sale. It contains upwards of a

THOUSAND ACRES,

and possesses more advantages than most farms. Any information which may be required will be afforded to those who will call upon me at my residence in this city, where I am always to be found.

RICHARD HARWOOD, of Thos.

Jan. 25.

The Editors of the Baltimore Gazette, and American Farmer, will insert the above once a week until otherwise required.

BASIL SHEPHARD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

OFFERS to the citizens of Annapolis and the public generally, a selection of new and fashionable FALL AND WINTER GOODS, from the New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore markets, consisting of

Black Blue, Dutch Rifle Dahlia, Invisible Green, and Russia Raven; Brown, double milled Drab, Olive, and Gray

CLOTHS.

AND ALSO

CAMBLETS, for Over Coats.

Diagonal, Zigzag, Polish Mixed and Printed, Mixed, Ribbed and Plain CASSIMERES, and Printed CASSINETS.

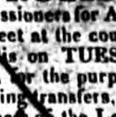
Merinos, Matelasse Silk, Satin, plain and twilled Silk, Florentine, Medley Silks, Cashmire & Toilinette

VESTINGS.

White, Black and Fancy Silk HANDKERCHIEFS, HOSE, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SHIRT SHAMS, STOCKS, COLLARS and ORIENTAL DRESSING GOWNS.

All of which he respectfully invites the public to call and examine.

FRUIT TREES.



THE subscriber has for sale Two THOUSAND APPLE TREES, of the finest kinds, and of a proper growth for planting.

NICHOLAS BREWER, Jr.

Feb. 20. 3w

THE JOURNAL
OF
BELLES LETTRES.

A NEW AND STRIKING CHARACTER ADDED TO

WALDIE'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

THE Proprietor of this work, anxious to gratify his readers to as great an extent as his means will allow, respectfully announces to the public that the very liberal patronage he has received has enabled him to add a new feature to this periodical, which he believes cannot fail to prove interesting and valuable.

THE JOURNAL OF BELLES LETTRES, embracing three to four pages of additional new matter, will be given every week as an accompaniment to the Circulating Library, and will contain:

1. Early reprints of the reviews and notices of new books, from the weekly and monthly periodical press of London, &c. These reviews will be carefully selected with reference both to imparting correct information respecting such new books as are reprinted in America, and to convey literary intelligence in regard to works which rarely find their way across the Atlantic. As great exertions will be used to make this department instructive and entertaining, the proprietor is confident that it will be considered an important addition, by means of which his numerous subscribers will frequently avoid the expense of purchasing such books as are printed on the calculation that their titles or the reputation of their authors will sell the edition. This part of the Journal will embrace a considerable amount of extracts from new books of travels, memoirs, biography, novels, and in fact present a bird's eye view of new publications, early diffused through the Union, by means of the facilities of mail transportation.

The London Literary Gazette will be called for this purpose, while the "Critical Notices," of the London Metropolitan, the Monthly, New Monthly, the Gentleman's, Blackwood's, Tait's, Edinburgh, Fraser's and other Magazines, already regularly received by the editor, will be freely used.

2. Varieties, embracing literary anecdotes, new discoveries in science and the arts, sketches of society and manners abroad, literary and learned transactions, short notices of new books, and every species of information interesting to lovers of reading, with occasional specimens of the humourous departments of the London press, which are within the bounds of good taste, and are now published in no other journal in America.

3. A regular list of the new books published and in progress in London and America

4. Occasional original notices of new American publications, with extracts embracing their prominent features of excellence or defect.

☞ No additional charge will be made for this great increase of reading matter. It will be contained on the pages of the cover of the Library, and therefore subject subscribers who receive their numbers by mail to no additional expense of postage.

A. WALDIE.

Several applications having been made to ascertain the manner in which the original department of notices of new books will be conducted, we take the present early opportunity of stating that, at least they shall most unequivocally be—UNBOUGHT. The presentation of a copy by the publisher shall not be a passport to praise, when the merits of the work do not warrant it; so that our readers may be assured of two things. First—books shall not be noticed the next day after they are received; and, secondly, they shall not be reviewed before they have been read. We have no royal road to puffing, and will be the less likely, therefore, to fall into the error of an unlucky wight, who, in his anxiety to be the first to blow the bellows of criticism, read the preface only of a duodecimo, and gravely entered his approbation of two chapters which, unfortunately for his critical acumen, had been omitted, while the prefatory reference to them had been, by mistake, retained! This predicament was worse than that of the London editor, who criticised some passages of Cooke's acting, and found when he rose next morning, and his paper was all over London, that the play had been postponed.

For the rest, time must develope our course and our capabilities; in cases where the usual courtesy of the trade is not extended to the journal, unlike most of our cotemporaries, we shall buy what books we want, and give to such as deserve it a careful perusal.

The prospectus, and some technical difficulties always attending the first issue of a new journal, make the present number but a partial specimen of its future promise.

July 4.

FOR ANNAPOLIS CAMBRIDGE AND EASTON.

The Steam Boat MARYLAND, commenced her route on TUESDAY the 9th inst. leaving the lower end of Dugan's Wharf, at 7 o'clock, A. M. for Annapolis, (Cambridge by Castle Haven,) and Easton, and return from the Eastern Shore on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Easton at 7 A. M. by Castle Haven and Annapolis. She will commence her Chestertown Trip on Monday, 22d April, leaving Baltimore at 6 o'clock, and return the same day, leaving Chestertown at 1 o'clock, calling at Corsica wharf, for the Centreville passengers

N. B. All baggage at the owners risk.

Passage to or from Easton or Cambridge,	$2,50
Passage to or from Annapolis,	1,50
Passage to Chestertown or Corsica,	2,00

Children under 12 years of age half price,

LEM'L. G. TAYLOR, Master.

May 2

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the subscriber hath obtained of the Orphans Court of St. Mary's county in Maryland, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Jeremiah Goddard, late of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at or before the 12th day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of March, 1834.

HATCH TURNER, Adm'r.

March 20. 4w

WALDIE'S
CIRCULATING LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—For the sake of combining the old and new series, and making the volume correspond both in date and matter, the subscriber has concluded to print the additional numbers to the second volume of the first or old series. These numbers will be furnished *gratuitously* to those who commenced with No. 1 and No. 6, and who have paid their subscription, or who shall have paid before the 26th No. of Volume 2 is issued. Those whose subscriptions remain unsettled at the publication of that No. will be struck off the list, and charged SIX DOLLARS, as has been announced.

To those who have *really patronized* the "Library," by prompt payment of their subscription, very sincere acknowledgements are tendered, and a continuance of their patronage respectfully requested.

ADAM WALDIE.

WILLIAM BRYAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

TAKES this method of returning his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage they have heretofore bestowed upon him, and begs leave to inform them, that he has been compelled from the heavy calamity which befel him on the 29th October, to remove his shop to the brick building owned by Washington G. Tolson, Esq. one door below the Store of Messrs. Hall & Franklin, and nearly opposite the residence of Dr. Dennis Claudie, where he intends carrying on his business in his usual manner, and where he will be happy to accommodate his friends in the line of his profession. He hopes by the aid of his fellow-citizens, enabled, in the *morning* of the above calamity, to save a portion of his Stock in hand, and hopes, in a short time, to be enabled to reinstate his full stock. He therefore confidently solicits a continuance of former patronage of his friends, together with that of the public at large.

Nov. 7.

$50 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber in Broad Neck, Anne Arundel county, near Annapolis, on Tuesday last inst.,

BILL MILLER,

He is about Twenty years of age, about [illegible] feet high, a dark Mulatto, stoops in walking and has uncommonly large feet, he took a variety of clothing with him, among other things a leather cap and black hat, blue and white striped sey jacket and trowsers, a drab fulled jacket &c. &c. Whoever apprehends said negro and secures him in Jail so that I get him again shall receive a reward of $50 if taken in this state, or $100 if out of the state of Maryland and if brought home all reasonable charges paid.

JOHN RIDOUT, of B.

Anne-Arundel County, Sct.

ON application of Jethro Lynch Smith, to the county aforesaid, by petition in writing, stating to me, the subscriber, Chief Judge of the Orphans Court of Anne-Arundel county that he is in custody of one of the constables of the county aforesaid for debt only, and praying for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this state, a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said Jethro Lynch Smith having resided two years next preceeding the time of his application within the state of Maryland, I having appointed Beale Gather trustee for the benefit of the creditors of the said Jethro Lynch Smith, and the said trustee having given bond, with security, approved by me, for the faithful performance of his said trust, and the said trustee being in possession of all the property of the said insolvent debtor, and the said Jethro Lynch Smith having also given bond with security approved by me, for his personal appearance before the Judges of Anne Arundel county court on the third Monday in [illegible] next, to answer such interrogatories as may be propounded to him by any of his creditors, and also to answer such allegations as may be filed against him by any of his creditors, and the said Jethro Lynch Smith having taken the oath before me, as prescribed by the said Insolvent Laws for the delivery of his property, These are therefore to certify, That I have this day granted a personal discharge to the said Jethro Lynch Smith. Given under my hand this [illegible] day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three.

GIDEON WHITE.

CASH IN MARKET.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase a number of Slaves of both sexes, for which he will pay in Cash a higher price than any other purchaser in the market. Persons having them to dispose of will communicate with him at James Hunter's Tavern.

WILLIAM HOOPER.

Annapolis Oct. 24—tf.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this OFFICE.